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RAINES FACES A REVOLT

A Dozen Republican Senators Oppose His Excise Bill.

STORMY SCENES IN THE CAUCUS

Leaders Forced to Make Concessions and Abandon Efforts to Make Conference Action Binding.

THE BOLTERS HAD AN UNDERSTANDING

Amendments Will Be Necessary to Secure the Passage of the Measure in the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The Raines liquor bill was considered for four hours by the Republican Senators in secret session this afternoon, and such bitter and strong hostility was manifested toward it that the leaders became alarmed and dared not make it a caucus measure in its present shape.

They wrangled all the afternoon. During that time fifteen Senators denounced some portions of the bill, a few threatened to bolt the caucus if an attempt were made to force it through in its present shape, and a few others went further and threatened to openly help defeat the bill.

The leaders became frightened, declared the meeting simply a "conference," not a caucus, and, without taking any action, adjourned until to-morrow night at 8 o'clock.

Amendments which the leaders hope will satisfy enough of the majority members to allow the bill to go through will then be made, and it is the intention to make the adjourned session a "caucus" of the copper-riveted variety and compel support on the penalty of being read out of the party.

The outrageous measure will have some amendments, and the present indications are that the most important ones will be:

First—A new basis of distribution of the revenue raised, less than a half going to the cities.

Second—A lesser license fee for the sale of light wines and malt liquors than that imposed on the sale of distilled liquors.

The precise amendments in these directions will be prepared to-morrow.

The meeting to-day was an exciting one. It was held in the Senate Finance Committee's room. Sergeant at Arms Benson and a squad of assistants were called in to guard all the approaches from the newspaper men. Luncheons were brought and served in the room, and all present were instructed to observe the strictest secrecy as to what took place or the attitude of the various Senators toward the bill.

All the Republicans were there except Mr. Lexow, who was indisposed, and Coggeshall, who was not invited. The notices sent out called for "a caucus," and it was the intention at the outset to "put the screws on" as soon as the Senators were all in the room and the door securely locked, so that the public might know nothing of what was going on.

Senator George R. Malby was called on to preside. Senator E. C. Stewart acted as secretary. Before any business could be brought up, Senators Davis of Erie and Wray of Kings arose and asked: "Is this to be a caucus or a conference?" "Is the action to be binding?"

"This is to be a caucus," replied Senator Ellsworth, the Republican leader, "and I use the word 'caucus' advisedly."

A scene of some confusion followed. Several Senators were on their feet at once, and then it came to the surface that a combination of twelve Senators had been made in the morning to oppose any caucus action at that time. This action was kept a secret, better even than the proceedings of the caucus. A few newspaper men knew of it, but evidently Raines, Ellsworth & Co. did not.

The Twelve Objectors.

The twelve who were thus combined in favor of adjournment before final action were Brush, Lamy, Pavey, Ford, Wieman, Wray, White, Harrison, Davis, G. A. Davis, Coggeshall, and Brackett. They stated their positions frankly, when Mr. Ellsworth tried to enforce caucus domination.

"I want time," said Senator Wray, "in which to study this bill in its amended form. I am not ready to be gagged. If the caucus screws are to be put on at this time I shall be forced to walk out, and so I favor an adjournment without any action."

"If this is to be a caucus, binding in its action, then I will go out," said Senator G. A. Davis.

Ellsworth, Raines & Co. had not expected this show of independence, and they were hardly prepared for it. They made speeches which were conciliatory in nature.

In reply Ford, Brackett, and White stated their position in favor of adjournment without action.

This discussion or wrangle was heated at times, and before the trouble had been adjusted Mr. Raines, who had been the most uneasy man in the room, proceeded to call for consideration of the measure. "I move to take up the bill," he said.

The opponents of a caucus were not to be caught in a trap. Mr. Brackett secured the floor and laid down three propositions which would be agreeable to him as one of the twelve who had combined in the morning. They were, first, that any action taken by the conference should be binding on no one; second, that the Raines bill be considered and proposed amendments discussed; third, that the conference then adjourn to meet again on March 3 or 5.

The Leaders Astounded.

These caused consternation to Ellsworth, Raines & Co. A half dozen of their followers were on their feet at once. Confusion made it impossible to enforce parliamentary rules. The Sergeant at Arms grasped the doorknob and backed up against the door to prevent any one from leaving. In the excitement it is believed that Mr. Raines had a chill.

Mr. Higgins at last secured recognition, and moved as a substitute for Mr. Brackett's propositions, first, that the meeting be called a conference and its action not be binding on those present; second, that the bill be taken up and discussed; third, that caucus action be postponed until called for by a majority vote.

This gave the anti-caucus men all they wanted. It was a victory for them over Raines, Ellsworth & Co., and Mr. Brackett, the spokesman, agreed to Mr. Higgins's proposition. Mr. Raines also agreed, and the bill was then taken up.

This preliminary skirmishing had done much to clear the atmosphere. Chief among

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THREE NEW CONSULS NOMINATED.

The Salary of the One to Cape Town Raised Before James H. Mulligan Was Appointed Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In making the selection of a Consul at Cape Town, South Africa, which fell upon James H. Mulligan of Kentucky, whose name was sent to the Senate to-day, the President and Secretary Olney exercised the greatest care, in view of the important position which the Consul will occupy with reference to the Transvaal disturbances, and the arrest of John Hays Hammond and other American citizens.

When it became patent to this Government that it would become a party to the Uitlander movement in Johannesburg, through the arrest of Hammond and his fellow countrymen, it was determined that the vacant Consulate at Cape Town, the nearest Consular post to the South African Republic, should be filled without delay. In order, however, to secure for the position a standing that would make it acceptable to some man of prominence, Mr. Olney requested the Senate Committee on Appropriations to insert in the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, which had been opened by the House, a paragraph increasing the salary of the Cape Town office from $2,000 to $3,000 a year. This provision was adopted, and Mr. Mulligan's nomination has followed.

Mr. Mulligan is borne on the rolls of the State Department as Consul General at Apia, Samoa, but he has tendered his resignation of that office, having recently returned to the United States for that purpose. He was appointed Consul General in March, 1894. During his incumbency he became dissatisfied with the workings of the Tri-party Government of the island, and he wrote official letters to the State Department criticising the administratioo of judicial business by Chief Justice Ide, an American. This dissatisfaction is understood to be the reason why he relinquished his office.

Samuel Comfort, nominated to-day as Consul at Bombay, is the present Vice Consul at that place. He is a New-York man who is engaged in business in India, and was appointed to the Vice Consulate in 1894. The duty of Consul at Bombay is largely a labor of love, as it is a free office, with no salary attached. Last year the fees amounted to $371.50.

S. H. Keedy, nominated as Consul at Grenoble, France, is a physician of New-York City. He was highly indorsed, but owned his appointment largely to his familiarity with the French language. Grenoble is a town of about 75,000 inhabitants, situated in the French Alps, and is the headquarters for the French glove trade. It is a fee office averaging between $1,500 and $2,100 a year.

SUFFICIENT FUNDS FOR GRANT MONUMENT.

Gen. Porter Says It Will Be Ready for Dedication Next Year.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the Grant Monument Association was held at its office, in the Mills Building, yesterday. The annual report of the President was received, and the following officers re-elected for the ensuing year: Gen. Horace Porter, President; Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer; James C. Reed, Secretary.

The total subscription for the fund up to date, according to Gen. Porter's report, is $515,113.07. Of this amount $2,738.98 was subscribed the last year. The interest amounted to $14,818.84. The total amount of disbursements to Feb. 25, 1896, was $296,729.36. This leaves cash on hand, not including interest accrued, $233,202.55.

"This amount," says Gen. Porter, in his report, "with the exception of a small balance in bank, is deposited in four prominent trust companies in this city, which allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. The funds on hand will be just sufficient to complete the monument. The entire granite work will be finished in June next. The marble lining in the main structure and crypt, the stairways, interior decorations, carving, and the sarcophagus will be completed in about a year from this date, and if no extraordinary and unforeseen delays occur, the structure will be entirely finished and ready to receive the remains of Gen. Grant and to be dedicated upon the anniversary of his birth, April 27, 1897.

"The rigid inspections of the work as it progresses have been continued, and the quality of the workmanship is in perfect conformity with the contract requirements, and in every respect satisfactory."

JUDGMENT AGAINST "MIKE" M'DONALD.

Ex-Judge Lambert Tree Obtains Judgment for Race Track Rent.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—After a long and closely contested trial, a jury in Judge Burke's court to-day returned a verdict awarding ex-Judge Lambert Tree, former Minister to Belgium, $38,320 damages against Michael C. McDonald, known in gambling and turf circles of the country as "Mike" McDonald.

The action grew out of the renting of the Garfield Park Race Track, owned by Judge Tree, to the Garfield Park Club. McDonald, it was claimed, guaranteed the rent.

The point on which the defense rested was that the ex-Minister knew the law against gambling was being violated on his property, and therefore had no right to recover, having rented the track for gambling purposes.

Judge Tree, however, swore he was ignorant of betting on the races there.

McDonald will be sued for $25,000 more rent due from the defunct club under the lease.

VICIOUS BULLDOGS IN NEW-JERSEY.

A Girl Fatally Bitten and a Man's Hand Badly Lacerated.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Feb. 26.—Maggie Gorman, six years old, while playing in the kitchen of her father's house, at Kingsland, this morning, was attacked by two bulldogs belonging to Martin Hogan, a neighbor. The girl was unable to protect herself, and was horribly bitten, her flesh being torn from the bones in many places. She was brought to Rutherford for medical treatment, but the doctors give no hope for her recovery. The dogs got away from their owner's premises, and entered the Gorman house through an open window in the kitchen.

RAHWAY, N. J., Feb. 26.—Phillip Gehring, proprietor of the Franklin House, this city, had one of his hands badly lacerated by a bulldog last night. The dog was about to be unfastened for a run, when he fastened his teeth in Gehring's right hand. His arm is twice its natural size, and he suffers intense pain. Various remedies have been applied, but they make little headway against the swelling.

Killed on His Way to Court.

DANVILLE, Ky., Feb. 26.—John Murphy shot and fatally wounded Frank Ellis at Stanford this afternoon. Ellis was being taken from the jail to the Court House to be tried for the murder of Henry Murphy, John's brother. Murphy met Ellis and the jailer within a few feet of the Court House door, and shot at short range, the ball entering Ellis's breast. Ellis grasped the pistol, and struggled with Murphy until the jailer and a bystander overpowered him. Ellis was Marshal of Junction City, this county, last May, and killed Henry Murphy while he was said to have been resisting arrest.

Will Not Resign His Seat.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Congressman Harrison H. Atwood of the Tenth District has not only quietly ignored the petition from men of his district for his resignation, but he has, through his friends, announced himself as a candidate for re-election next Fall.

He thinks "this is due him as a complete vindication of his administration of the office of City Architect," because the District Attorney has given him his indorsemen by refusing to prosecute him for the alleged offenses revealed by the Peabody libel suit for a restoration of the money it was alleged had been wrongfully converted.

HERO AT A BROOKLYN FIRE

Kirk Swung from a Roof Through a Window to Save an Old Man.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH

The Little Ones Had Been Left Together in the Apartment Where the Fire Started.

Fireman Henry Kirk of Truck No. 3 of the Brooklyn Fire Department made a thrilling rescue at a fire at 152 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, shortly after noon yesterday.

At the fire two children were burned to death. They were Flora Hodgkins, five years old, and Emily Hodgkins, two years old.

The building, which is a five-story and mansard roof brick tenement, was formerly occupied as the training school for teachers, but is now occupied by a number of families.

Mrs. Hodgkins and her two children lived on the fourth floor. She started down stairs at noon, leaving the children in the front room. There was no fire at that time.

She went down stairs for the purpose of paying a neighbor 10 cents. On her way back she found that her apartments were in a blaze. She ran down stairs screaming for assistance, and the janitor, Patrick McElligott, sent in the alarm.

The greatest excitement prevailed in the tenement, and all the inmates did the best they could to escape from the burning building.

Mrs. Hodgkins could not find her children, and her anguish was painful to witness, until the janitor said he had seen the children leave the building.

Not satisfied with this, Mrs. Hodgkins visited house after house looking for her babies. While she was thus engaged the firemen were at work on the building.

They ascertained that John Gallagher, seventy years old, a paralytic, lived with his family on the top floor, rear. Gallagher was unable to assist himself, and this was soon communicated to the firemen.

When Gallagher heard the cry of "Fire!" he managed to throw himself out of his bed and crawl to the window. From there he was seen below, screaming for assistance, but he was unable to assist himself. The window was fully fifty feet above the sidewalk, and owing to the small yard, it was impossible to raise a ladder.

Foreman Fitzgerald of Truck No. 3 and his men managed to get on the roof, but the question was how to rescue Gallagher.

It was then that Fireman Henry Kirk, who, during the two years he has been in the Fire Department, has made eleven gallant rescues, said the old man must be rescued, and then his comrades asked him how it was to be done.

"It's got to be done," said he, "and that at once."

He then knelt upon the roof close to the edge, and, creeping up until he was upon the very edge, lowered one leg over, and then, before his comrade perceived his intention, caught the cornice by his hands and dropped.

Swinging in the air, only supported by his hands, he swayed slowly to and fro, until his feet had kicked in the upper glass in the sash of the window, within which was the old man, screaming for help.

As he kicked in the window a cloud of smoke issued through the opening, and then Fireman Kirk made a most daring dive, with his feet first, through the window.

Had he misjudged his distance he would have been dashed to his death on the hard pavement fifty feet below, but he was true in his calculation and fell at the old man's side.

"I'm safe," he called back to his comrades; "lower a rope."

The rope was lowered, and the old man, clad only in his bedclothes, was tied to the rope, and then Fireman Kirk gave the order to "Pull away," and slowly the old man was lifted out of the window and up to the cornice of the roof, where the firemen caught and saved him.

The rope was again lowered, and Fireman Kirk, now weak from the suffocating smoke, tied the rope around his body, under his arms, and then he, too, was rescued.

It was one of the most daring acts that the firemen have ever witnessed, and all praise was given to Fireman Kirk last night.

After the firemen had put out the fire and while they were making their final examination of the building, a fireman attached to Engine No. 6 found the bodies of the two children in a bed in Mrs. Hodgkins's apartments. They had been suffocated first, and then burned, as their limbs were not distorted.

When the mother learned that her children were dead, she became hysterical, and had to be attended by a physician. The charred remains were removed by permission of Coroner Combs to an undertaking establishment, and a jury was impanelled to view them.

The damage to the building is estimated at $2,500. Mrs. Hodgkins, in whose apartments the fire originated, is unable to give any reason for it, as she said there was no suspicion of a fire when she left the apartments to go downstairs.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF TWO BOYS.

Knocked Down and Run Over by a Locomotive, but Not Killed.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 26.—While James and John Bender, nine and six years old, respectively, were playing on the Central Railroad tracks, near Elizabethport, to-day, they ran in front of a big drill engine which was speeding along the track.

The locomotive struck the boys and passed over them. To the astonishment of the witnesses, who expected to see two mangled forms, the boys sprang to their feet and ran terrified to their homes. The oldest boy sustained a severe scalp wound, which was dressed at the Alexian Hospital. His brother only sustained a few slight bruises.

No Damages for Miss Bartlett.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The jury in the famous Bartlett-Bigelow case, to-day, rendered a verdict for the defendant. Miss Mary O. Bartlett sued the executors of the late Dr. Henry T. Bigelow for $200,000 for alleged breach of contract. Miss Bartlett claimed that she was engaged to marry Dr. Bigelow, and he promised in the event of his dying before the ceremonv was performed, to leave her $150,000 in his will. Dr. Bigelow died in 1890, and Miss Bartleet's name did not appear in his will.

Car Pushed into East River.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 26.—A box freight car loaded with merchandise fell into the waters of the East River to-night at the Long Island Railroad Company's yards at the foot of Fourth Street. Switchmen were placing several cars upon a barge, when, owing to the slippery rails, one car went too far. The next car to it was pulled half way over also. John Bracken, a brakeman, was injured and was taken to St. John's Hospital.

SUPPORTERS OF MR. BAYARD.

Minority Report Against the Resolutions of Censure—What Democrats Might Have Done.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Mr. Dinsmore of Arkansas reported to the House to-day the views of the minority members of the Foreign Affairs Committee on the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard. The committee says:

In the minority's opinion there is nothing contained in either of the speeches mentioned that calls for or justifies any censure by Congress. The proposed action is unwarranted and unprecedented. Representatives of the United States in foreign countries are properly and exclusively, as to the regulation of propriety or discreetness of their conduct, under the direction and control of the Executive department of the Government, and any interference by Congress in this respect can only have the effect of detracting from the dignity and usefulness of our foreign service.

The report is signed by Mr. McCreary of Kentucky, Mr. Tucker of Virginia, Mr. Mooney of Mississippi, and Mr. Dinsmore of Arkansas—all Democrats.

The resolutions of cersure as reported by Mr. Hitt afford an opportunity to judge of what might have been avoided if the Democrats on the Foreign Affairs Committee had been willing to accept the proposition made by Mr. Quigg some time ago.

The second clause of the resolutions as reported simply deprecates the making of speeches on political topics by representatives of the United States abroad. If the Democrats on the committee would have accepted this form of reprobation of the practice which, in the case of Mr. Bayard, seems to have given so much offense to Republicans, the more direct censure would have been abandoned. As it is, it is not at all certain that the stronger and more personal rebuke will be administered.

If it shall be, the postponement of the admonition has been so prolonged that it will now attract comparatively little attention, and prove nothing more than the assertion of a dislike of a political opponent that has already been assumed to exist. There is no expectation that censure by the House will lead to the recall of Mr. Bayard or that it will constrain Mr. Bayard to resign.

VENEZUELA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Evidence of Less Bitterness in the Struggle Between Them on the Boundary Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—It is evident to some persons in this city that all the news about the relations between Venezuela and Great Britain in the Uruan is not known here. The dispatches from London indicate that there has been a great modification of the aspects of that incident within a fortnight, nad that there is not much danger of the manifestation of a hostile intent by Great Britain to secure the indemnity demanded for failure to apologize for the arrest and ill treatment of British citizens in territory claimed to be the property of Great Britain.

Not long ago, as the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES were informed by dispatches from this city, there was great concern among the friends of Venezuela lest that Government would refuse to meet the British demand in a spirit tending to a resumption of diplomatic relations. Efforts were then making to induce President Crespo to consent to assurances to Great Britain of regret that a collision had occurred, to be followed by an offer, through some friendly power, to send to Great Britain a Minister from Venezuela to take up the boundary dispute.

It is conceived to be possible that the efforts made in the Uruan matter have brought about a good understanding already, and the news about the incident of the arrest on the Uruan having turned out to be much less distressing than it was at first supposed to be, may have so contributed to the mollifying of the British Ministry and people.

THOMAS C. PLATT HAS A FALL.

Slipped on the Pavement—Bruised, but Not Badly Hurt.

Thomas C. Platt was walking along Twenty-third Street on his way from the elevated railroad station to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with a bundle in one hand and an umbrella in the other. The falling snow made the sidewalk very slippery, and as Mr. Platt neared the hotel his feet slipped and he sat down heavily on the sidewalk.

The umbrella and bundle flew from Mr. Platt's hands, and the equilibrium of his hat was disturbed. He hastily regained his feet, with the assistance of some gentlemen who were passing, and they helped him into the hotel. He was rather lame and bruised, and he went to his room directly. He was examined by a physician, who found that no bones were broken and no serious damage done, although the ex-Senator had sustained some severe bruises. Mr. Platt kept to his room all the evening.

Frank H. Platt, the ex-Senator's son, called on him last evening, and said afterward that his father was not badly hurt, and he hoped that he would be out in a day or two. In response to an inquiry sen to Mr. Platt's room at 10 o'clock last night, word was sent down that Mr. Platt was not seriously hurt, but he would not be able to go to his office to-day.

WONDERFUL WORK OF A SHELL.

Remarkable Result of a Test at the Indian Head Proving Grounds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A remarkable result attended a test of armor-piercing shells at the Indian Head Proving Grounds yesterday. Two of the three shells submitted fulfilled the requirements of the trial, but the other completely penetrated the target, going straight through the heavy backing, and entering a dirt bank for the distance of fourteen feet.

The shell that proved so successful is that of the Johnson Company of Pennsylvania, and what made its accomplishment more surprising was the fact that its cap or point was composed of soft steel, while the shell itself was of cast iron. It overturned existing theories. The target was a Harveyized armor plate, seven inches thick, and the shell was of six inches calibre.

A second test of a plate representing a group of the battleship Iowa's barbette armor also took place yesterday. It was merely for the purpose of affirming what the first test had shown—that the plate was good. Several shots from a twelve-inch gun were fired, and went to pieces on the plate, which was fifteen inches thick.

In Jail Nearly a Year Without Trial.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 26.—Senator William D. Daly has called the attention of Judge Green to the case of Patrick Moreno, a seventeen-year-old boy, who has been in jail here nearly a year on a charge of passing a counterfeit dollar, and has not been tried. Judge Green instructed the Marshal to produce the prisoner in court Friday. District Attorney Rice will probably enter a nolle prosequi in the case.

Moreno admitted passing the dollar, but said that when told it was a counterfeit he immediately and voluntarily replaced the spurious coin with a good one.

Mr. Moore in His Jail-Office.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 26.—Public Works Commissioner John W. Moore passed his second day in jail uneventfully. A number of his friends called on him, and time did not hang very heavily on his hands. He has three days more to spend in confinement. He appears to be much chagrined over the failure of his friends to get him out of his predicament.

Republican Treasurer for Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 26.—Gen. Thomas J. Shryock was elected Treasurer of Maryland to-day by the General Assembly in joint convention, to succeed Spencer C. Jones. Gen. Shryock was nominated by the Republican caucus some weeks ago, but the Democratic Senators have heretofore refused to go into an election.

WILL RECOGNIZE CUBA

Congress Expected to Take Action in the Near Future.

MEANING OF MR. GRAY'S REMARKS

The President Sympathizes with the Island and Is Not Disposed to Tolerate Continued Outrages by Spain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The speech of Senator Gray in the Senate yesterday afternoon, advocating the adoption of resolutions expressive of our sympathy with Cuba and the desire of the United States to use its good offices to secure for that island better government or to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cubans, has been commented upon as newly intimating the sentiments of the President on the Cuban question.

That is not really the case, nor was there reason for indulging in startling conjectures about the attitude of the President. That attitude is the same as it was when he wrote and sent in his annual message. Mr. Gray so fully agreed with the views of the President that he quoted them in support of his contention that recognition of the condition of war in Cuba was due to the Cubans and due to us and our sense of right and self-respect.

The President wrote his message when the rebellion was under headway in all parts of Cuba, and Martinez Campos was expressing hope of being able to control it by wise and energetic action, at the same time that he was assuring the Cubans that they should have better government if the revolution were abandoned. Since then the revolution has extended, Campos has been retired as Captain General and Governor, and his place has been taken by a military commander from whom no assurances of reforms in case of the suppression of the revolt have been extorted.

The hot and sickly season in Cuba is approaching. Before it has fully set in, Weyler, the successor of the humane Campos, may have established a reign of terror that will make the advent of the yellow fever as an epidemic seem grateful. Between merciless Spanish troops and official agents stimulated to outdo each other in barbarities, Cuba will be more fearfully distressed, Spain will be just as impotent as she is now to control the insurgents, and our commerce with Cuba will be absolutely wiped out.

Mr. Gray did not talk much about the commercial annoyance suffered in consequence of the war in Cuba. But it is one of the most serious aspects of the struggle to many of our citizens who have been in the West Indian trade exclusively. Spain is well aware of the fact that the Government of the United States has been pursuing a friendly course in this matter, because it was convinced of the intention of Spain to respond to the demands of Cuba by furnishing something better than the Government it has given to Cuba to oppress rather than to encourage it, and it has reason to believe that this course has been followed against a well-known disposition in the country to accord belligerent rights to the patriots. Every day's news from Cuba strengthens the belief that the suppression of the revolt would be followed by the imposition upon Cuba of burdens more grievous than any she has been obliged to bear from Spain. It will be remarkable if the Congress shall be restrained from giving notice that if the rebellion be not suppressed at a certain time, the United States must recognize the existence of a state of war, and perhaps to support that assertion by the recognition of belligerent rights.

As Mr. Gray pointed out, Spain was not so considerate of the United States in the war of the rebellion. The belligerency of the Southern States was acknowledged three months after the setting up of the Confederacy. We did not then go to war with Spain nor Spain with us; it is the contention of Mr. Gray that war will not necessarily follow the recognition by us of the belligerency of the Cubans.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee will soon be prepared to take up and discuss this matter. It may be delayed until the Senate has acted, but the action of the Senate will not satisfy the House. Mr. Hitt may not fully approve the expression of the Senate. It is extremely doubtful whether the House will favor action that will commit the Congress without the cooperation of the President. It is half suspected that Mr. Morgan's idea in declining to send the resolution to the President is tinged with pique, and that he would go a long way to pass by the President in the matter.

Mr. Gray plainly knocked down the only argument of Mr. Morgan when he suggested that if the resolution that might be passed should be vetoed by the President there would still be in the hands of the Congress the remedy of passing it over the veto by a two-thirds vote, thereby indicating his belief that if the President was not prepared to stand by Congress, the Congress would put the resolution through over his head.

These assertions and the well-known intimacy of the Senator from Delaware with the President have afforded occasion for much conjectural assertion. But, assuming that Senator Gray spoke advisedly, he said no more to show that the President sympathizes with the Cubans in their effort to achieve freedom than was said by the President himself in his annual message. The President's words were at once those of sympathy with Cuba and frienship for Spain, but they did not commit him to perpetual approval of the blundering incompetency and worse of Spanish rule in Cuba.

The sentiment of the country is strongly against Spain and its course, and it is not at all to be expected that Congress will be much longer restrained from giving force to the ascertained public opinion of the people of the United States.

A. P. A. Objects to Pere Marquette.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 26.—With three cheers and a tiger the State Convention of the American Protective Association in session here adopted a resolution to-day protesting against placing a statue of the Jesuit priest, Père Marquette, which the State of Wisconsin presented to the General Government, among those of American statesmen, and instructing the Secretary to notify the Illinois Congressmen of such action. C. P. Johnson of Springfield was re-elected President by a large majority.

More Emigrants for Liberia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 26.—A special train from the West, bringing 250 negro emigrants for Liberia, arrived here last night on the Central Railroad. The party will leave on the steamship Laurada Thursday, bound for Monrovia. About 100 more will join the party here. This is the second party of negro emigrants to be sent to Liberia from this port by the International Migration Society, which has its headquarters in Birmingham.

TRIUMPH OF FAIR BIBLIOMANIA.

A Copy of Caxton's Edition of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" Brings a Fortune at Sotheby's in London.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A copy of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" of the first edition, printed by Caxton, in 1478, was sold by auction at Sotheby's this afternoon for £1,020.

This is the highest price for the work on record.

PAYMENTS ON BOND ACCOUNT.

Indication that They Will Be Completed in Advance of the Time Allowed by Secretary Carlisle.

With the gold reserve in excess of $125,000,000, Treasury officials expect that payment will have been completed for the entire issue of new bonds long in advance of the time for payment allowed by Secretary Carlisle.

There had been paid intot the Sub-Treasury here at the close of business Monday $53,420,080.72, of which $48,018,450 was for principal, $5,338,233.43 for premium, and $63,347.29 for accrued interest. There is still to be paid into the Sub-Treasury here, according to the allotment of the bonds, a further sum of $12,724,650 for principal and $1,466,711.36 for premiums. There has been deposited in the depository banks in this city on account of the loan in round figures $26,000,000, a part of which has since been covered into the Treasury. That sum, added to the amount directly deposited and yet to be deposited in the Sub-Treasury, makes about 87 per cent. of the entire loan financed through this city, and all without any disturbance in the money market.

Yesterday's deposits on bond account here slightly exceeded $50,000. There were withdrawals of about $250,000, which will be returned in payment for bonds.

JUDGMENT FOR OVER A MILLION.

The Debtors Wilson and Lesley Who Robbed the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—In the United States court to-day in the case of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company against James A. L. Wilson and Henry D. Lesley, judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff for $1,296,390.54 for want of appearance.

This announcement recalls the startling discovery made in July, 1886, that the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company had been the victim of systematic swindling on the part of J. A. L. Wilson, the then Treasurer, and Henry V. Lesley, his predecessor in that office.

The thefts represented a very ingenious overissue of the bonds of the company, amounting to about $815,000, and also the abstraction of a large amount of cash by a manipulation of the books.

As soon as the discovery of the fraud was made known, Wilson and Lesley, became fugitives and took refuge in Brazil. They were brought back, and upon pleas of guilty were sent to prison.

YONG KIU PAK IS GOING HOME.

The Corean Charge d'Affaires on His Way to Seoul.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Yong Kiu Pak, who has been Corean Chargé d'Affaires in the United States for nearly two years and the sole representative of his Government at Washington during the last year, left for home this morning, expecting to sail from San Francisco March 5, and reach Seoul about the middle of April.

Mr. Pak has been in this country since the beginning of the Chicago World's Fair, at which he was the Royal Commissioner of Corea, afterward studying at the University of Pennsylvania. He was one of the most popular members of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, and a great favorite at the White House. It is expected that he will return to this country in a few months as the guardian of the future King of Corea, the second son of the reigning monarch, whom it has been decided to educate in America.

MANY CLAIMANTS FOR IOWA LANDS.

Rushing to Des Moines on Special Trains to Prove Their Titles.

DES MOINES, Iowa., Feb. 26.—The Federal Land Office in this city will be opened tomorrow at 9 o'clock, to receive the filings against the 22,000 acres of land in O'Brien County, Iowa, recently restored to the public domain from the grant to the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company.

A special train, with 300 claimants, arrived last evening, and more claimants are coming on every train. All the land has been claimed several times over, and Thursday will be a day of excitement at the land office. There will be from 800 to 1,000 persons in the line at the Federal building in the central part of the business section of the city, and the police will have a large detail on hand to preserve order. There will be almost endless litigation over the contesting claims to the lands.

CHILD HIS IF HE CAN FIND IT.

A. E. Cottier Gets a Divorce—His Fortune for Information.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Alonzo E. Cottier was granted this morning a divorce and the custody of his child, provided there is one alive. The case has attracted a great deal of attention on account of Mrs. Cottier's defiance of the Court when ordered to reveal whether their child was dead, or its whereabouts if alive.

Mrs. Cottier is in jail serving a sentence of six months for contempt of court, and it is probable that her attorneys will have to pay $2,500 because of her non-appearance.

"I would give all of my fortune," said Mr. Cottier this morning, "to know whether my daughter is alive or not, but now I never expect to know."

Suicide of a Boston Lawyer.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Mark A. Blaisdell, lawyer, of 10 Tremont Street, committed suicide by shooting himself at his home, 76 Regent Street, Roxbury, this morning. He was fifty-five years old. It was supposed he owned considerable property, mostly real estate. It is said some of his business ventures have not turned out as he anticipated, and he was worried over them.

Clergymen Warned Not to Marry Them.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 26.—Edwin G. Thurber, said to be a New-York banker, who has been a patient at the private sanitarium here, secured from the Town Clerk yesterday a license to marry Mrs. Fannie True of New-York City. Dr. Kindred, the head of the institution, has notified clergymen not to perform the ceremony.

Mrs. Marshall Field's Burial.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The remains of Mrs. Marshall Field will be interred at Leamington, England, by the side of the children of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Tree. Marshall Field, Jr., and Mrs. Tree both earnestly desired this, and Mr. Field yielded to their wishes. Mr. Field will sail for England next Saturday.

The Blackburn-Hunter Dead-lock.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 26.—There were 134 members present in joint assembly this morning. They voted as follows: Blackburn, 62; Hunter, 61; scattering, 11; no choice.

"O Willie Brew'd a Peck o' Maut,"
But it didn't equal that superior Scotch Whiskey, TRAIN'S R. O. B. Glenlivet. H. B. KIRK & CO. —Adv.

THE SPLIT IS WIDENED

No Chance for Republican Unity Remains.

CARTER GIVES WARNING

His Party Must Accept Free Silver or Go Down in Defeat.

JOHN SHERMAN PUT ON THE RACK

The Chairman of the National Committee Tells His Fellows that the Silver Men Will Stand Firm.

THE DEMOCRATS MUCH EDIFIED

Republican Dissensions Exploited in the Senate to the Delight of Their Opponents.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The split in the Republican Party caused by free-silver agitation has been widened to such an extent that it now is visible to the entire country. The wedge driven into the party log yesterday by sound-money and free-coinage Senators was still sticking there to-day when the Senate convened, and the sledgehammer was used upon it with great effect.

Thomas H. Carter, Chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee, struck the first blow. Then Mr. Hoar took a hand. Mr. Teller, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Gear, who followed, enlarged the breach. When all had finished the wedge no longer was necessary to keep the two sections of the party apart. The split was as complete as though the Republican National Convention had done the job.

The Galleries Crowded.

In anticipation of Mr. Carter's explanation of his refusal to vote for the Tariff bill, and further developments in the line of Republican dissensions, the Senate Chamber was crowded at an early hour to-day. Tickets to the reserved galleries were in great demand, and Senators were kept busy in supplying them. The public galleries had no empty seats at 12 o'clock, and in the remaining three hours the corridors outside were thronged with people awaiting a chance to secure admission. More Senators were in their seats than usually is the case thus early in the day. There was much suppressed excitement. It was understood that there were grave possibilities in the proceedings which were to follow the usual routine work.

When Mr. Carter entered the chamber he at once settled any doubts that might have existed regarding his intention to address the Senate by drawing a bundle of manuscript from his pocket and laying it upon his desk. He wore a black suit, with Prince Albert coat, and his Uncle Sam beard was accentuated by his freshly shaved cheeks. He appeared to be entirely self-possessed. While the morning business was being dispatched he conversed with Senators sitting near him, and had brief consultations with Messrs. Teller and Dubois, the other Republicans who consider that the sound-money Republicans of the Senate Finance Committee have undertaken to read them out of the party.

The motion made a few days ago by Mr. Carter, directing that the Tariff bill be returned to the Finance Committee for revision, was not reached until nearly 1 o'clock. Then Mr. Carter arose and, without referring to his manuscript, began what proved to be one of the most entertaining speeches of the session. He has a good voice and a direct way of speaking which appeals to his listeners, and he was accorded the closest attention. Many Republicans moved their chairs closer to him in order that they might not lose anything he should say. On the Democratic side, every face was turned in his direction.

Almost the first declaration of Mr. Carter, that he had no apologies to offer for voting with other silver Republicans against taking up the Tariff bill, prepared the Senate for the vigorous onslaught against the protectionists which followed. The country has long known that the Tariff bill was framed with the single purpose of embarrassing the Administration. Mr. Carter dwelt upon this fact and the other notorious one that in framing it the Republicans had departed entirely from their well-known position regarding the tariff issue.

The Democrats Smiled.

The listening Democrats smiled with satisfaction as Mr. Carter went on to accuse his associates of indorsing the idea of horizontal protection, in utter disregard of their platform pledges, in order to gain for themselves a little cheap political capital. One might have heard a pin drop, so still was the Senate, after he had asked, with great impressiveness, when and where the Republican Party had become committed to the horizontal movement in tariff legislation.

Mr. Carter's plea, as wil be seen by reading his speech, was very ingenious. He was able to convict the protection partisans of gross inconsistency, and to his direct charges they could make no reply. It was not to be expected that he would refrain from the clap-trap which appears to be indispensable to a free coinage argument. His attacks upon the Administration were based upon the fundamental free coinage idea that the difficulties of the Treasury might at once be remedied if the mints were opened to free silver. The Minneapolis platform of 1892 was dragged into the discussion, and Mr. Morrill and his associates of the Finance Committee were charged with having pointed the fingers of scorn at Republicans who had steadfastly lived up to the promises of that instrument, while they themselves had repudiated it.

It required more than an hour for Mr. Carter to finish his speech, which was a most interesting combination of explanation, defense, and prediction. His pe

Mr. Hoar had taken voluminous notes, and when Mr. Carter had finished he undertook to drive him into a corner with the question whether the silver Republicans intended to permit the party to go to the bow-wows in case their demands for free coinage were not acceded to, and whether Mr. Carter had accepted Benjamin Harrison's interpretation of the Minneapolis platform.

The replies were smart rather than conclusive. Mr. Hoar became very much excited. So did Mr. Teller, who felt called upon to reply to the charge of Mr. Gear of Iowa that the financial plank in the Minneapolis platform was drafted by Teller and by Jones of Nevada.

Sherman Entangled.

Mr. Teller made no secret of his belief that he and his free silver associates had been bunkoed by the Republican Party.

Mr. Teller is never satisfied upon an occasion like that of to-day unless he can draw John Sherman into a war of words. He threw out his bait to-day, and the Ohio Senator nibbled at it, with the result that some of his conflicting statements of former years were brought home to roost.

All in all, the speech of Carter and the cross firing which followed made up a most remarkable showing of the utter demoralization of the Republican Party, so far as the silver issue was concerned.

Throughout this demonstration of party unhappiness the Democrats sat silent. The performance was eminently satisfactory to them. Once, when Mr. Teller was engaged in scoring Mr. Sherman, Mr. Cockrell crossed to his seat and gave a point in support of his interpretation of the word bimetallism. Smiles were exchanged by the leading Democrats as the storm of recriminations proceeded. They saw much political capital for their party piling up.

The fierceness displayed by Carter and his associates preclude the idea that there can be any harmony in the party prior to the St. Louis Convention, and the many threats indulged in yesterday and to-day make it certain that the convention will accomplish little more than to convince the country that the party is hopelessly divided. There is enough in the developments in the Senate to make some of the Republican candidates for the Presidency take to their beds. It was significant to some this afterncon that at the conclusion of Mr. Carter's speech Candidate Davis of Minnesota was one of the first to congratulate him.

CARTER'S SPEECH.

Attacks the Administration and Leaders of His Own Party.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) referred to the vote yesterday on taking up the tariff bill, and the statements made by Messrs. Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) and others that the tariff bill was dead, and stated that, while he did not believe in the policy set forth in that bill, yet if the Republicans could unite upon it, and would couple with it an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver—not a substitute—the Populist Party in the Senate would help pass it.

The Populists in the Senate now said to the protectionist Republicans: "We will swallow your measure of taxation, (the House tariff bill,) which is nauseating, which is unjust, if you give to the people of the country more sound money with which to pay the increased taxation."

He sent to the clerk's desk, and had read, an extract from one of Mr. McKinley's speeches, and said that he did so for the purpose of showing that the chief apostle of protection in this country condemned Mr. Cleveland in 1888 for the demonetization of silver; for the purpose of showing that the Republican Party outside of Congress claims one thing before the people, and that the Republican Party in Congress claims and votes for an entirely different thing, and for the purpose of showing the absolute good faith of the Populist Party. He said that the Populist votes, added to the forty-four Republican votes in the Senate, would carry the House Tariff bill by a majority of five, and the Populist Senators would give their votes for it "without the dotting of an 'i' or the crossing of a 't,'" if the Republican Senators would vote for the addition to it of a free-coinage substitute. He introduced and sent to the clerk's desk a bill in that form.

Mr. Baker (Rep., Kan.) asked Mr. Allen if he would pledge himself and his party to vote for the House Tariff bill, with a proviso for the free coinage of American silver only.

Mr. Allen replied that he could not pledge his party one way or the other; but, for himself, he would not do it, because it was not free coinage

The bill was ordered to be printed as an amendment to the House Tariff bill.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.) then addressed the Senate in explanation of his vote against taking up the House Tariff bill, on the 13th of February. He said:

Without previous understanding and without note of warning, the honorable Chairman of the Finance Committee, whose high character and venerable personality I reverence, late in the evening of Feb. 13 moved to proceed to the consideration of House Bill 2,749, (the Tariff bill.)

As a substitute for this bill the committee had reported a bill for the free coinage of silver. It was well known that differences of opinion existed on this side of the chamber, not only as to the propriety of adopting the substitute, but likewise involving the wisdom and expediency of passing the Revenue bill as it came from the House. These differences many Republican Senators believed should, if possible, be adjusted, so as to secure united and harmonious party action. I shared this hope. Less than two hours before the motion was made to take up the bill I had, in conformity with a suggestion made to me by a distinguished member of the Finance Committee, proceeded to bring about a conference looking to united action on some basis reasonably satisfactory. By necessary implication, it was understood that adequate time would be allowed to confer. An informal preliminary conversation regarding methods of procedure was interrupted by the announcement of a roll call on the motion to take the bill up. On that motion I voted "No." Could the hand of time be turned back to that hour, without effacing what has been said and done since then, I would still vote No. For that vote I have ample justification and no apology to present.

It is admitted that the House bill is not and was not intended to be an expression by the party of its views on the tariff. It has been and is now distinctly asserted that it is not a Republican measure. It is a measure to meet an alleged emergency which the Chief Executive officer of the Nation, chosen by a majority of the people in 1892, stoutly asserted does not exist at all. The party, then, is in the attitude of forcing uncalled-for relief upon a reluctant Democratic Administration.

When and where did the Republican Party become committed to the horizontal movement in tariff legislation? The Wilson bill, the ad valorem tariff, and the horizontal scheme had each in turn been emphatically condemned by Republican platforms, orators, and papers, and never commended anywhere by Republican authority. How, then, he inquired, could it become reasonable for a Republican to oppose all three of these elements combined?

Continuing, Mr. Carter said he was a firm believer in the policy of protection to American labor and American industries, and that a large majority of the people of Montana were devoted to this doctrine, notwithstanding they were purchasers of protected articles generally, and only received a meagre direct benefit through the duties on lead and wool. But they also believed in the principles laid down in the Republican National platform of 1892 in the following words:

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican Party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions, and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of value of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal.

Certain Republicans of mature judgment, wide research, and unquestionable integrity of purpose had urged the party to undo by law the mischief brought about by law. This element in the party was known as the "free-silver element. Recently certain self-constituted censors of party action had been pleased to denominate such Republicans as conspirators against the public weal; others had gone so far as to invite them to relieve the party of their obnoxious presence. They have been advised that their States were not needed in Republican columns. Garrulous statesmen, possessed of more zeal than knowledge, had assumed to deal with party principles by the measure of party necessity. The advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the Republican Party insisted upon the adoption of their views, because they believed that the principle for which they contended was inherently and eternally right. Their zeal and enthusiasm in behalf of silver do not detract from their devotion to every elementary principle of the Republican Party. Their Republicanism however, is placed on trial, "and I therefore," said Mr. Carter, "beg leave to briefly review the history of recent events, to the end that this history may shed some light upon true allegiance to Republican principles."

The Senator proceeded to comment upon the recent panic and its causes as viewed by him. He accorded to President Cleveland the merit of having displayed a spark of genius and marked political tact in diverting public attention from the fact that the deep, dark cloud which spread over the country thirty days after his nomination was really due to the presence of his own party in power, and ascribing it to another and wholly inadequate cause—the Silver-Purchasing act. The Sherman act was repealed, but the depression in business still continued. The operator had drawn the wrong tooth. The attention of the country, however, had been in the meantime diverted from the Administration and its flagrant violations of the civil service rules, and the Wilson bill had been prepared. The regular session of Congress passed that bill. The Sherman law was no more, and yet disorder, doubt, and uncertainty pervaded the country. Another exhibition of genius. The President suggested that the greenback was the cause of the trouble, and that, in the interest of what he was pleased to call "sound money," the greenback should be retired, and an interest-bearing bond substituted for it. Again the Republican magpie chattered. A horde of Presidential aspirants rushed to political suicide, yelling "sound money." The press of New-York City led the procession. "Sound money" was taken up as a war cry, and under cover of that cry the President protected himself and his Administration from just criticism for the most shady and iniquitous transaction in public finances the world has ever known.

Then, when the sentiment of the country was found to be overwhelmingly against the issuance of bonds in times of peace, there came another exhibition of genius. A venerable dispute of the age of threescore and ten, concerning a strip of swamp land in Venezuela was rushed upon the country with a warlike demonstration, and we were proudly informed that the same hand that authorized the tearing down of the flag at Honolulu would sustain the Government at all hazards, even unto the horrors of war.

By this time the Republicans of the East had become used to bobbing up and down like a cork on the water, and at the suggestion of the President, and instantly, a resolution was passed appropriating $100,000 for a commission to advise the Executive upon points on which ample facilities for information were at the time at his disposal. The flaming, warlike Venezuelan message was given to Congress Dec. 17. On the evening of Dec. 20, just three days having been allowed to work Congress and the country up, another message followed, in effect renewing the call for the retirement of the greenbacks and authority to issue bonds. Conservative men were swept off their feet. The last message adroitly referred to the first, and an impressive warning was suggested to the country. Who could think of party principles at such a juncture? We were persuaded that war was upon us. Under pressure of this artificial, but exacting and eciting, situation, the revenue and bond bills were passed by the House. The Record shows that three and one-half hours were allowed for the consideration of the revenue measure and about one day to the consideration of the Bond bill. To insure speedy relief, Republicans dropped their own principles on economic legislation, and in lieu thereof accepted three distinctly Democratic heresies—the tariff-horizontal revision, ad valorem duties, and the Wilson bill as a foundation for a revenue scheme, and they proceeded to its enactment, fondly hoping that the President might condescendingly consent to favor it with his signature or his sufferance.

The bill reached the Senate; a substitute was reported for it. Certain patriotic Republicans, forgetting the platform of 1892 on the tariff question, forgetting all the traditions of their party, sought to have Republicans in this chamber, who were devoted to bimetallism and protection, two elementary principles of Republican faith, put in such position as apparently to be compelled to vote against one of their principles in order to secure the success of the other. Some gentlemen who pretended to understand the situation refused to cooperate. Mr. Carter added:

"To the candid judgment of honest men, I leave the determination of questions relating to the fidelity of Republicans in this Senate to their party principles. The Republicans alleged to have proved recreant to Republican principles resisted the efforts of the Administration to strike the last silver coinage law from the statute books; they resisted the passage of the Wilson bill; they resisted the issuance of bonds in times of peace; they resisted the contraction of the currency by the retirement of the greenback, and they now resist an inferential violation of the principles of the Republican Party platform, by resisting approval of horizontal tariff revision, ad valorem duties, and the Wilson bill.

For protection and bimetallism, as the basis of economic and financial policy of the country, the whole West is united. The party which accepts the one and ridicules the other cannot expect support from the people of that section of the country.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) criticised Mr. Carter's position on the subject of wool, adapting Byron's lines,

While stands the Coliseum Rome shall stand,
When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall,
And with Rome, the world,

to the position of protectionists. They must all stand together, or must all fall together.

He reminded the Senator from Montana that protection to the wool of the farmers of his State had been supported by the votes of New-England against the votes of the wool-growing States themselves. He now wished to ask the Senator from Montana one question. That was, "Whether we are to understand him as saying that if he fails to convince the majority of the country and the majority of his Republican associates that they are wrong, he proposes that no protective tariff shall pass the Senate?"

Mr. Hoar also asked Mr. Carter whether he was satisfied with the construction given to the bimetallic clause of the last Republican platform by Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Carter expressed his regret that the latter question had been put to him. It had not been his purpose to undertake to injure or to advance the political fortunes of any honorable member of the party aspiring to the Presidency of the Republic. But since the question had been propounded, he would say that he had not been wholly satisfied with the administration and purpose of Mr. Harrison. Still Mr. Harrison's interpretation of the bimetallic provision of the Republican platform was reasonably satisfactory, as furnishing a beacon light for hope. But, as interpreted by the Republicans of the East, the Minneapolis platform commanded them to wipe the last vestige of legislation favorable to silver from the statute book. With that construction of the platform he was at war now, and would continue to be at war.

Mr. Gear (Rep., Iowa,) reminded Mr. Carter that the bimetallic plank in the Minneapolis platform had been drawn up by two distinguished Senators—Jones of Nevada and Teller of Colorado.

Mr. Carter admitted that that was so, but said, facetiously, that those Senators were so ignorant of the English language that they did not understand that they were obliterating all legislation in favor of silver.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) explained his connection with the bimetallic clause of the Minneapolis platform, and gave what he contended for as the proper interpretation of it. He was not responsible, he said, for the qualification that had been added to it.

Mr. Gear suggested that the Senator from Colorado had voted for that qualification.

Mr. Teller admitted that he had done so in the convention, but said that he had voted against it in committee. That qualification, he added, was not inconsistent with bimetallism as economic writers defined in, not as the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Sherman, defined it. He read an extract from Mr. Sherman's Zanesville speech at a Republican State Convention in Ohio, in which Mr. Sherman spoke of the circulation of auxiliary silver coin as constituting bimetallism. Nobody else, he said, regarded that as bimetallism. If it was, then France and Germany were bimetallic countries.

Mr. Teller arraigned the Republican Party for never taking a step in favor of that provision of the Minneapolis platform. The only men who did so were the silver men. "And yet," he exclaimed with great bitterness, "we are to be read out of the party now because we believe in maintaining all the provisions of the platform, and not a part of them."

Mr. Sherman replied to Mr. Teller and defended his own position on the money question. He asserted that there was more silver in circulation now than ever before, and that in England and in France silver was maintained at par with gold. In this country now, he said, the laboring man was paid in dollars that had the same purchasable power as gold, while under the bimetallism claimed by the silver advocates, the laborer would be cheated out of half his hire. He re-announced what he had said at Zanesville, at a great Republican convention composed of more than 1,000 of the best and most intelligent men of the State of Ohio, who, with resolute unanimity, declared for that kind of bimetallism. The Democratic Convention, which followed soon afterward, had taken the same ground. The same thing had occurred in other States. It was now felt and believed that the bimetallism now established by law was not only the fixed rule in the United States, but was growing to be the rule in all the silver States, in South America, and in Mexico.

Mr. Teller said that he was not to be diverted into answering Senator Sherman's old speech on the silver question. That speech had been refuted and contradicted, and its fallacies had been exposed, but the Senator always repeated them as if they had novelty or force.

Mr. Teller said that he would read an article on the question from The New-York Evening Post, "a paper which had never said a kind word for silver."

"Nor for anybody else," Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) prompted.

"It is said to be owned by British capital," Mr. Teller added, "and I understand that that is the truth of nearly all the great metropolitan dailies."

In the further course of his speech, delivered in a very excited manner, Mr. Teller exclaimed that the Senator from Ohio would find that the silver corpse was a living corpse that would rise to haunt him and his gold standard.

"Mr. President," he said, in conclusion, "you will not discard silver. It may be that for a time the advocates of the gold standard may deceive the people, but they cannot do it long. They cannot do it always. And if the Republican Party puts itself in the lead of the Senator from Ohio, the pride and glory and splendor of that party will be obliterated and destroyed in the infamy of this transaction."

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nevada) took the floor, and was about to begin a speech, when he was interrupted by a call for the regular order—the Cuban resolution.

LONG DAY'S SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

Tarsney Speaks for Himself in the Missouri Contest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—All but the first hour of a long day's session in the House was devoted to the discussion of the Van Horn-Tarsney contested election case. It was announced by Mr. Johnson, in charge, that a vote would be taken to-morrow.

Mr. Tarsney made the opening speech in his own behalf, advocating the adoption of the recommendation of the minority, that the case be reopened and the ballots in certain disputed precincts in Kansas City be recounted. He admitted frauds were perpetrated, but asserted they were without his knowledge.

Messrs. Parker (Rep., N. J.) and Powers (Rep., Vt.) also supported the minority report.

Mr. Burton (Rep., Ill.) advocated the majority report, unseating Tarsney, but had not completed his remarks when the House, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned.

Senate amendments to the bill extending the time in which the Government may enter suit to annul land patents issued under railroad, wagon road, and canal grants were concurred in by a yea and nay vote—155 to 93. The principal amendments were those reducing the period of extension from ten to six years, in regard to patents issued in the future, and adding canal grants to the list.

The resignation of Representative Cowen (Dem., Md.) as a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency was announced by Speaker Reed.

Mr. Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the Postal Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1897.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Makes a Slight Increase over the House Figures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Army Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate this morning. It has been increased but $3,500, the total amount of the bill as reported being $23,279,402.73. The estimate called for $24,093,276, while the act for the current fiscal year appropriates $23,252,208. The bill, as reported, carries an appropriation $26,794 greater than the act for the current fiscal year, and $813,873 less than the estimates.

The Senate Committee struck out the House provision, which prohibits, hereafter, the retention of any of the pay of enlisted men, on the ground that it was new legislation.

This bill for years has carried an appropriation of $1,000 for additional pay to the officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds in Washington.

This was omitted by the House, and inserted by the Senate Committee. The committee also inserted in the bill a provision that no enlisted man, discharged by order of the Secretary of War for disability caused by his own misconduct, shall be entitled to traveling allowance.

NO PROMOTION FOR LIEUT. CUSHMAN.

The Senate Military Committee Declines to Indorse the Project.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The efforts of Lieut. Herbert Cushman, a retired army officer of 230 East Eighteenth Street, New-York, to secure promotion to a Captaincy, are destined to be frustrated this session, as they were last. The Senate Military Committee has declined to indorse the project, and the War Department is understood to be opposed to the measure.

Lieut. Cushman was placed on the retired list on April 27, 1891, on the finding of a board which met at Governors Island, a week before a vacancy in the grade of Captain occurred, and as Cushman was the senior Lieutenant of his regiment, he would ordinarily have been advanced.

Cushman had been tried a year or two earlier by court martial for disobedience of orders and conduct to the prejudice of good order. He was sentenced to reduction in rank, confinement to the post where he was serving, and forfeiture of pay. The sentence was remitted in January, 1890.

Cushman claimed that as a vacancy existed in the grade above his own, and as he was no longer under sentence, he was entitled to promotion. This view is not accepted by the committee, which has held that the officer forfeited his right to a regular promotion by his own misconduct.

Talking for a Cable Franchise.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning heard the representatives of the competing companies seeking a bonus for the construction of a telegraphic cable to the Hawaiian Islands. The claims of the Pacific Company were presented by President James D. Scrymser and Vice President Edmund L. Baylies, and the claims of the Spaulding Company were presented by Col. Spaulding and Gen. Swayne of San Francisco.

Democratic Congressmen Retain Seats.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—House Committee on Elections No. 3, Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, Chairman, to-day decided two South Carolina contested election cases, both in favor of the sitting members. In the case of Wilson against McLaurin, from the Sixth District, Mr. McLaurin (Dem.) gets the decision, and in the case of Moorman against Latimer, (Dem.,) Mr. Latimer is awarded the seat.

To Promote Gen. O. O. Howard.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) for the appointment of Gen. O. O. Howard as Lieutenant General on the retired list of the army.

WEDDED IN A LAKEWOOD CHURCH.

The Marriage of Robert Leslie Moffett and Mrs. Lillian Ernout Schultz Yesterday Afternoon.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 26.—Lakewood has long been known as a favorite resort for honeymoon people, but to-day was the first time that visitors have chosen to make it the place for their wedding. In the First Presbyterian Church this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Mrs. Lillian Ernout Schultz, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Waldron Miller of New-York, was married to Robert Leslie Moffett, also of New-York, and formerly of Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Schultz have been guests at the Laurel House for some time, and to-day private cars attached to the afternoon train from New-York brought down the company of wedding guests. Within the church, palms and tropical plants were grouped in a semi-circle in front of the desk where the bridal party stood. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. McClellan, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. There were no bridesmaids. The six ushers included Mr. Moffett's two brothers, William Moffett and Burke Moffett, who came from Minneapolis to be present at the wedding; Montague Howard, Alfred Lockwood Barnes, Harold Warner, and William Hahn of New-York.

The bride, a petite blonde, wore a gown of heliotrope cloth, with white satin front and epaulets richly embroidered with gold. Her hat was of violets with touches of apple-green velvet and tulle. She wore a magnificent diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Following the ceremony at the church there was a reception in the main parlor of the Laurel House, which was beautifully decorated with pink and white roses and palms. The house orchestra played a delightful programme of music during the reception hours. Mrs. Moffett was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Miller, who was attired in a gown of black crepon trimmed with white satin, point lace, and sable, with diamond ornaments, and Miss Sara Keeler of Ellenville, N. Y., in a gown of heliotrope velvet and cloth with lace and sable trimming, the bodice ornamented with amethyst and rhynestone buttons, and wearing a Gainsborough hat of black velvet dressed with black feathers. Both Mrs. Miller and Miss Keeler wore corsage bouquets of violets.

After the reception, and before the departure of the evening train, the wedding party dined in the west alcove of the dining room, which was set apart from the main room by a screen of smilax dotted with pink and white roses. The bride's table, at which twelve persons were seated, was resplendent with roses and pink satin sashes. An elaborate menu was served and the guests were presented with unique boxes of wedding cake. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Taylor, Mrs. F. J. Norberry, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Warner, Dr. R. A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Snedeker, Mr. and Mrs. Tunis, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Percy Knapp of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Keeler and Miss Sara Keeler of Ellenville, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. G. Herbert Daley, and Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Johnston of Staten Island, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Higgins of Bethlehem, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. David B. Plumer and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. McClellan of Lakewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Moffett go to Old Point Comfort and Richmond for the present. They will sail in June for an extended tour of Europe.

Dearth—Vail.

The marriage of Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Vail, the youngest daughter of the late David Olyphant Vail, to Henry Golden Dearth, took place yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in Grace Church. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's mother, at 29 Washington Square.

The bride is a niece of the late Schuyler Van Rensselaer, and a relative of the late Robert Van Rensselaer. Mr. Dearth is a descendant of William Bradford, Colonial Governor of Massachusetts. He has made a considerable reputation among the younger American artists.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church. The bride was given away by Robert M. Thompson. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Anna Murray Vail. The ushers were Edward Farnham, Ramon Guiteras, Herbert Denman, and Ellwood Herrick.

Smock—Sickles.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 26.—Miss Sadie A. Sickles, daughter of Judge James H. Sickles of this place, and William Smock of Freehold, were married this afternoon in the First Methodist Church, by the Rev. J. Ward Gamble. The bride was dressed in white satin, with trimmings of smilax and lilies of the valley. Miss Emma Sickles, as maid of honor, was attired in blue satin. The wedding journey will include a visit to Washington.

Lyon—Newcomb.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Emma Kitty Newcomb of Mamaroneck and William Edwin Lyon of New-York, were married in the Methodist Episcopal Church this evening by the Rev. J. E. Holmes, assisted by the Rev. D. D. Downey of Stamford, Conn., and the Rev. Allan MacRossie of Brooklyn.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A Desultory Session in Which Very Little of Importance to the State Was Accomplished.

STATE HOUSE, TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 26.—There was a desultory session of the Legislature this forenoon. Senator Skirm introduced a bill making the Governor, Attorney General, Controller, State Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction a commission to furnish to each public school and to all persons entitled to receive the laws one copy each of a work entitled "New-Jersey: Her History, Her Religious Denominations, Her Institutions, Her Industries, Her Antiquities, and Her Public Men." The work not to cost over $5 per volume and to be paid for by the State.

Bills were introduced in the House as follows:

By Mr. Hewitt—Requesting the Governor to appoint a commission to investigate the treatment of dependent children who are cared for at public expense.

By Mr. Stover—Providing that no horse or electric railway company shall be granted any street franchise unless the company agrees to compensate the community with 5 per cent. of its yearly gross receipts for five years.

By Mr. Skinner—Allowing insurance companies to invest in Government and municipal bonds.

In the House the bill amending the stone road law, by giving chosen Freeholders discretionary power in disposing of petitions for building stone roads, was supported by Messrs. Stanger and Queen on third reading. The latter said he knew of a case where the contractors, and not the property owners, put up the 10 per cent. guarantee, and thus forced the Freeholders to build a new road not demanded by the people. Mr. Read opposed the bill, because it would give the Freeholders arbitrary power, and thus defeat the intent of the original bill. Messrs. Scovel, Wildes, and Lloyd spoke for the bill, as did Mr. MacPherson, who said the City of Trenton would be required to raise two-thirds of the money expended for roads in the outlying portions of the county, and the Board of Freeholders, which is controlled by the Trenton members, should be allowed to say what country roads should be improved. Mr. Thorn opposed the bill. It was passed, —45 to 8.

A motion by Mr. Bullock was adopted, reconsidering the vote by which his three-cent trolley fare bill was recommitted.

Both houses adjourned to meet Monday night.

Fell from the Elevated Tracks.

Thomas Carney, twenty-two years old, of 239 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a car coupler on the elevated railroad at the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street terminus, fell from the tracks, a distance of twenty-five feet, yesterday. A train north-bound pulled into the station and Carney jumped on the rear of the tender, next to the first car, for the purpose of uncoupling the steam pipe and coupling hooks. The engine, owing to the slippery condition of the tracks, had run a few feet past the regular stopping point, and beyond the end of the iron guard rail beside the track. Carney, not noticing it, jumped backward from his perch to the narrow wooden walk. His feet slipped from under him and he fell backward, landing on his head in the street below. He was taken to Fordham Hospital, where his injuries were found to be slight. Dr. Reilly pronounced his escape from death as little short of miraculous.

WORD FROM SPIRIT LAND

Mrs. H. J. Newton Reads a Message to Assembled Spiritualists.

CAME FROM HER HUSBAND, SHE SAID

National Convention of Those Who Believe in Manifestations from Persons Departed This Life.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage once announced from the pulpit of the Brooklyn Tabernacle that he was opposed to spiritualists because they were all tall and lean. But that was some years ago, and it was evident to any one who yesterday attended the opening session of the first annual convention of the National Spiritualist Convention in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall that some agency in recent years had considerably modified the characteristics so delicately described by Dr. Talmage.

There were not very many spiritualists at the convention, owing to repellant astral conditions, including a persistent snowstorm; but those who reached the cozy hall were very sociable and comfortable-looking folks, most of them drawn apparently from the ordinary walks of life. Their badge was a red and yellow ribbon.

There were a few among them with soulful eyes, but the convention, as a body, looked like any other every-day business meeting of both sexes, and the gathering might easily have been mistaken for a lodge of Grangers. For every male spiritualist there were three female believers in the doctrine on hand. There were three sessions—morning, afternoon, and evening.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond, a handsome matron with auburn hair, was Chairman of the convention, which was opened at 10:30 A. M. with a piano séance. She wore a wide Martha Washington lace collar. Nearly all of those in attendance were from New-York, Brooklyn, and near-by places. Francis B. Woodbury, Secretary of the National Spiritualist Association, said the time had come to put spiritualism on a business basis. He said the convention represented 150 societies and 150,000 spiritualists. He defined the object of the National association to be the organization of all spiritualists, the protection of mediums, and opposition to fakirs, charm sellers, and impostors.

Mrs. Tillie U. Reynolds told of the home comforts of spiritualism, and Mrs. Mary A. Newton, President of the First Spiritualist Society of New-York, read a letter, which she said had just been received from her late husband, Henry J. Newton, who was killed by a Lexington Avenue cable car a little while ago. The disembodied spirit of Mr. Newton stood by Mrs. Newton's side, so she said, while she read the letter. Mr. Newton's spirit sent warm greetings from the spirits of many other eminent deceased persons.

"Had it been my privilege to dwell still in mortal life," he wrote, "I would have made the address of welcome this morning. If under such conditions I would have done it, why not now? The gift of mediumship will be better understood as the years advance. The time has come for action by the Material Spiritualist Association."

The spirit of Mr. Newton promised to regale the members of the convention at some future time with an account of his recent perceptions in the spirit world.

The audience heartily applauded the letter.

John Eggleston gave some of his personal Spiritualistic experiences. A Gospel hymn was sung in closing.

The afternoon session began at 2:30 o'clock. The signs of the Zodiac were still unpropitious, and the attendance was light. The audience, under the leadership of Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond, silently invoked the spirits of their deceased relatives and friends to grace the convention with their presence.

Mrs. Richmond said the thinking men of the nineteenth century were aroused, and the pulse of New-York was throbbing with the wish to know more. She urged agitation for the repeal of any law tending to stop the manifestations of mediums. The Cathode rays, she said, were lighting the entrance to Spiritualism.

The Rev. Oscar A. Edgerly, who described himself as a "denizen of the higher life," told the convention that spiritualism was pre-eminently practical and natural.

John Hutchinson, an aged spiritualist, wearing a cassock, below which dangled long gray curls, aroused prolonged applause by singing several hymns, accompanying himself on the piano.

A test medium named Frank attempted to give an exhibition of clairvoyance, but failed. In only one case out of six did any of the spiritualists profess to recognize his spirit photographs, traced in the air. One of the spirits, whom Mr. Frank said had a scar on the mouth, sent the message, "I done it," whereat there was deep silence, and no one seemed to care to talk with such an ungrammatical spook.

Dr. A. E. Smith of Vermont called on the convention to do all possible to prevent legislation "interfering with the right of those called on by a higher power to care the sick."

The Spiritualists sang with unction: "I Have Reached the Land of Corn and Wine."

At the evening session the invocation was made by Mrs. Tillie U. Reynolds. Miles M. Dawson, formerly President of the American Psychic Society, talked about "The New Psychic Science," which, he said, should be experimental. He wore a bushy beard, and he scoffed at theosophists as mystery hunters. He said psychists should not confine themselves to their five senses in their investigations, but should also make use of the telescope and microscope.

"If we could hypnotize a person and send the person half way around the earth," said Mr. Dawson, "that would be twice as important as the discovery of the Röntgen rays."

Mr. Dawson remarked he had heard of cases where hypnotio subjects had been sent to distant planets and had come back on schedule time with accurate accounts thereof. He said, though, with a deprecatory wave of the hand, that he had never cared, so far as he was concerned, to go into experiments of that kind, so he would say no more about it.

"Let us evolve the real nature of spirits," said he. "That is the proper thing for us to do."

J. W. Fletcher, a professional spirit-medium, and a very dapper little man withal, in a dress suit, said that all religions were more or less of spiritualism in disguise. He railed at the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, and told the audience with a smile, that Dr. Talmage's preaching was so intense it had already consumed three churches.

Mr. Fletcher announced that it was utterly impossible to get anybody to believe that angels were actually walking the streets of New-York to-day—the same kind of angels that walked the streets of Jerusalem 2,000 years ago.

Dr. George A. Fuller of Worcester, Mass., was to have filled in half an hour or so, but he sent word he had suddenly fallen ill and was too sick to go into any lengthy expressions of regret.

The meeting closed with some spiritualistic "tests" by Miss Maggie Gaule, a comely maiden of Baltimore. The mass convention will go on again to-day.

BRIDE OF A DAY WANTS DIVORCE.

Her Husband Disappeared, It Is Thought, Because of a "Horning."

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 26.—William A. Wilson of Cambria, owner of a large farm, was married last September to Miss Elizabeth Richardson of Molyneux's Corners. Wilson disappeared the next day, and has not since been heard from. His wife has brought suit for a bill of separation and alimony on the ground of abandonment.

There is a story that Wilson went away because the neighbors gave him and his bride a "horning." He complained bitterly of this treatment.

Ran Away with a Trolley Man.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The wife of Charles L. Thwaites of West Farms ran away last September with John Burns, who is employed on the White Plains trolley road, and has been living with him here in Lexington Avenue.

Detectives have been watching Burns and Mrs. Thwaites for over four months, and on their evidence Mr. Thwaites has begun a suit for divorce and an action against Burns for $10,000 damages in alienating his wife's affections.

Mrs. Thwaites's maiden name was Minnie M. Sothern. She was married to Mr. Thwaites two years ago.

H. C. BOWEN'S FUNERAL SERVICES.

His Body Taken to Woodstock, Conn., for Burial To-day—Dr. R. S. Storrs's Remarks.

Henry C. Bowen's funeral services were held at his home, 90 Willow Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The parlors were filled with the friends of the dead editor.

Among those present were the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, Dr. Charles E. West, Dr. Charles A. Shepard, Charles S. Frost, J. F. Lafumee, Justice Bartlett, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Dwight Johnson, St. Clair McKelway, ex-Judge George G. Reynolds, Frederick A. Ward, Willis E. Stafford, H. W. Ormsbee, and Robert Hicks.

In accordance with the wishes of Mr. Bowen, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Remsen Street, delivered an address. He referred to Mr. Bowen's life, and said:

"He impressed me at first and always afterward as a man of unusual vigor and vivid personality and intense convictions, and these convictions, which bound the judgment as well as the conscience, were rooted in his moral nature. This was especially shown in his early anti-slavery opinions at a time when such convictions ruled men out from society and commercial circles in New-York to an extent which we now can hardly appreciate.

"He gave largely to the establishment and maintenance of charities in which his faith was regnant. In 1852, he gave $10,000 to the great institution, the Congregational Union, the fruits of which have extended all over the land.

"He was a man who was never daunted when he faced the moral side of a question; never daunted when black lines were printed in a southern newspaper over the name of the firm he represented, as a mark of commercial ostracism; never daunted when in the Presidential campaign of 1857, when he maintained the courage of his convictions. He was never known to halt or flinch in a crisis. Continuing, Dr. Storrs said: "He was a man of the largest and widest public spirit, which was chiefly manifested in that Connecticut village from which he had come and to which his heart still clung. He made Woodstock the centre of National patriotism and of eloquence. Of his fervor and reverance toward God I am sure I need not speak, I had occasion to know both the anguish and victory of his Christian spirit, when his beloved son, John Elliot Bowen, died six years ago. The same was true when he lost another son a year ago.

"These are the characteristic traits which I have observed of my friend during my long acquaintance with him. He conscientiously can say with the Apostle, 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my career, I have kept the faith.' He learned that faith in his earliest years at his mother's knee, and he kept it to the end. Those who loved him most may rejoice to remember this as they look back upon his career, and may rejoice to remember it as they look up to where he has been welcomed of Him, who endured and who wrought on earth through His years of earthly life for the well being of man and for the glory of God in the highest. So we leave him to his higher life, rejoicing to have known and rejoicing to remember him."

The Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward prayed. The body was taken to Woodstock, Conn., for burial to-day.

WOULD COST $522,632 YEARLY

PRESIDENT HOWELL OPPOSED TO LOWERING BRIDGE TOLLS.

Tells Mayor Wurster What Effect the Brooklyn Aldermen's Proposed Ordinance Would Have.

Mayor Wurster has not as yet taken action on the Aldermanic resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the action of the Bridge Trustees by which the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company obtained permission to lay tracks on the bridge plaza, and also for a reduction in the tolls on the bridge.

The Mayor has not acted in the matter because he desired to get certain data from President Howell of the Bridge Trustees.

He yesterday received this communication:

Hon. Frederick W. Wurster, Mayor City of Brooklyn:

Dear Sir: You will perceive by the report herewith presented, compiled by our Chief Engineer and Superintendent, that if the proposed reduction in tolls should become a law the loss per day to the two cities would amount to $1,431.87, or a total lose per annum of about $522,632.03. During the official year ending Nov. 30, 1895, there was paid to the cities by the Trustees $510,000; if the proposed reduction should take place, instead of the cities receiving the above amount, there would be a deficit of $12,000.

The average number of our citizens who use the bridge is about 65,000 per day. Taking our population at about 1

Women's Waists.

There is a lot of unusual Shirt Waists in this store. Perhaps it is a little unusual to find Women's Shirt Waists in a men's furnishing store, but never mind that. Here they are, and they are better waists than you can find any other place. Better in style, fit, finish, and workmanship. They were made especially for fastidious women who are hard to please. They were made on purpose to surprise the woman who thinks she cannot get satisfactory shirt waists ready to wear.

American Lawn, $1.50; French Percale, $2.50; Irish Dimity, $2.50; Scotch Zephyr, $3.50. Booklet free.

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Mailed, $1. Circulars. Mention this paper.

LOSS OF THE W. G. DAVIS

The Ship Burned Before Being Deserted off Cape Hatteras.

MEN RESCUED BY THE STRATHISLA

Big American Clipper Shenandoah Prevented from Making a Record by the Same Gale.

The crew of the William G. Davis, a full-rigged ship of many years, were brought into harbor yesterday, their vessel having succumbed to the severity of gales encountered when nearing port.

The rescue was effected by the Nova Scotian bark Strathisla. The men were subsequently transferred to the Red D Line freighter Curacao, which arrived here from Maracaibo yesterday. No lives were lost.

Capt. Claxton, who commanded the ill-fated ship, told the story of his misadventures last evening. He says the Davis sailed from Manilla Oct. 2, and had an uneventful voyage until Feb. 16. The ship was then in the latitude of Cape Hatteras and about 200 miles eastward of that point.

A hurricane was encountered in that locality, and sail after sail was taken in, until the ship was stripped to bare poles. The blast was so savage that the stoutest storm canvas would have been torn into shreds had it been exposed to the fury, and the sea is described as being the worst that ever rolled a ship's railings under.

To the crew of the ship there seemed to be no end to the boisterous weather. The wind would sober down to a moderate gale for a few minutes and then would come a squall of hurricane force, and immediately the decks would be waist deep in foam.

Then the wind changed its direction, and the ugliest of cross seas arose. The sorely tried craft would "dish" a sea over her stern while struggling to lift her bows to a toppling wave, and would one moment be dipping her naked yards into the swell and another be on the verge of pitching her masts over the bow.

For five days the storm lasted. On the last day but one of its rioting a fabric driving from out the gloom was sighted to the westward. As it came plunging and lifting over the tremendous seas, the craft was made out to be the British ship Favonius, from Manila for the Delaware Breakwater. The ship was under bare poles, and was scudding before the wind, with fast-falling seas bursting under her counter and spray flying as high as her mizzenmast head.

The Favonius was sighted on Feb. 19. On the following day the rudder head of the Davis was carried away, and the ship swung helpless in the trough of the sea. The battering she received then came near ending her career outright. A leak was quickly sprung, and despite the efforts of the crew, who labored desperately at the pumps, the vessel became hopelessly waterlogged.

Preparations for abandoning the vessel were made. Before they had been completed the bark Strathisla hove in sight, and, attracted by the signals of distress which had been set, ranged near the foundering ship. Capt. Urquhart of the Strathisla signaled that he would take the crew on board, and then signaled "Destroy before you abandon."

Capt. Claxton had himself realized that the wreck might prove to be a dangerous menace to navigation, and sent the mate forward to set fire to the ship there while he went below to supply the torch aft. Before doing so he threw overboard four monkeys belonging to the men, for which there was no room in the boats.

The Captain set fire to the cabin and started for the companionway. As he reached the ladder he heard the pitiful cry of a fine dog which had been left behind. He turned back, and, taking a revolver from his room, shot the animal, and then hastened to get into the boat which had been lowered.

The wreck, when last seen, was enveloped in flames. All the effects of the rescued mariners were lost. The ship was laden with a cargo of 2,250 tons of sugar, and was bound for Philadelphia. She was built at Deering, Me., in 1877, and was owned in New-York. Her tonnage was 1,589; her dimensions were 214 feet long, 41 feet beam, and 25 feet depth of hold. Her New-York agents are J. H. Winchester & Co.

The Strathisla fell in with the Curacao on Feb. 24, and transferred the shipwrecked crew to that vessel.

The big American clipper Shenandoah's effort to establish a new record between this port an San Francisco was foiled by the same gale which wrecked the Davis. The record is 89 days, and is held by the ship H. B. Hyde. The Shenandoah crossed the line seventy-one days out, and had she met with fair weather in the Atlantic would doubtless have broken the record.

In speaking of his trip last night, Capt. Murphy said that the Shenandoah made the trip in ninety-six days. She sailed from San Francisco Nov. 21, and fifteen days later was across the line, overtaking, before reaching there, the ship George Curtis, which had sailed fourteen days ahead of her.

The usual skylarking among the sailors marked the crossing of the line. Cape Horn was rounded when forty-four days out from port. The run up the coast was without incident until Cape Hatteras was abeam on the evening of Feb. 16. The hurricane which wrecked the Davis was there. The Shenandoah rode it out uninjured, but had one of her crew, Seaman John Ward, swept overboard and lost.

The Shenandoah brings 3,000,000 cans of salmon and a cargo of wines and dried fruits.

BARNES IS NOW A DESPOT

The Albany Police Bill Forced Through the State Senate.

PAVEY AND COGGESHALL IN REVOLT

The Republican "Machine" Triumphs Against the Protests of Members and the Warnings of History.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—William Barnes, Jr., the Republican "boss" of Albany County, has climbed into the despot's chair which William F. Sheehan occupied in Buffalo until the people kicked him out. Against protests of decent people, in violation of the pledges of the party for home rule, in a spirit of defiance of anything and everything that is respectable in politics, and led by a mad thirst for spoils, the Republicans have rushed the Albany Police bill through both branches of the Legislature. It went through the Senate to-day, opposed by all Democrats and Senators Coggeshall and Pavey, who kicked over the party traces and refused to be driven with the others of the flock.

The bill proposes to give Mr. Barnes absolute domination of the police force. It legislates out of office the officers, good, bad, and indifferent, who are now serving upon it. It makes it possible for Barnes and his tools to reconstruct the force along their own lines, to make it a branch of the political machinery, to become one of the adjuncts of the Platt "machine," and to henceforth become the corrupt and corrupting agency of men who believe party advancement is paramount to decency and honesty.

The bill was fought in the Senate by Mr. Pavey and Mr. O'Grady, and in the course of the debate the situation was likened by members on both sides to that which confronted the Democrats when Mr. Sheehan forced on Buffalo the measures at which the people revolted until the home rule Democracy was born to dethrone Sheehan. Heedless of the example, the majority went on to-day and passed the bill.

A significant thing happened at the close. Coggeshall, who has been regarded as ready to enter the Republican fold, arose and declared that he would not support the bill. He showed himself at least consistent, for some of the provisions in the New-York bill of last year, which he opposed, are in the present bill. He, therefore, again defied the machine.

No sooner was the vote declared than Mr. Ellsworth moved to adjourn. Coggeshall wanted to introduce a bill, and asked that the motion be withdrawn. Mr. Ellsworth refused, and, although pleas were made that it was unheard of to deny this courtesy to a Senator, the flat went out and the "machine" forced Mr. Coggeshall into his seat. Mr. Ellsworth afterward denied that there was any retaliation in this. If there had been any such feeling the proceedings could not have been better arranged to show it.

The fight over this bill was one of the most entertaining of the session, although it was a foregone conclusion from the outset that the bill would be passed.

The rules of the Senate were suspended this morning to allow Senator Nussbaum to advance the Assembly Albany Bi-Partisan Commission bill to third reading, and substitute it for the Senate bill then in third reading. The rules were laid aside on a party vote, and the advance and substitution made.

Senator Cantor spoke against the bill and Senator Nussbaum in advocacy of it.

Senator Pavey argued against the bill, saying that the Republican machine was responsible for the election of a Democratic Mayor in Albany and now it sought to oust that Mayor from the Police Board. Senator Pavey declared that former Mayor Wilson was a Republican.

Senator Nussbaum said Mr. Wilson, acting as Mayor, was an Independent.

Senator Pavey said that under ordinary conditions a man was either a Republican or a Democrat. "The Republican Party," he continued, "will be sorry if it passes this bill."

"Was the Senator in favor of the New-York City Police Reorganization bill?" asked Senator Nussbaum.

"I was," replied Senator Pavey.

"Was a bill like that reorganization bill ever presented before?" asked Senator Nussbaum.

"No," replied Senator Pavey, "but it was deemed necessary in New-York after an investigation."

"This bill is deemed necessary in Albany," rejoined Senator Nussbaum.

Senator Pavey continued, saying that the Albany bill legislated all the Albany police force out of office. The New-York bill provided for a reorganization under competent authority. Senator Pavey attacked bi-partisan legislation, saying that in order to be operative a deal between both "machines" was necessary. He criticised the provisions of the bill in detail.

This speech of Senator Pavey's was his first attack in open Senate on any bill considered a Republican measure.

Senator Grady followed with a long and earnest speech against the bill, attacking it as an ultra-partisan measure.

Senator Cantor moved to recommit the bill to the Cities Committee. Lost, 31 to 15, Senator Pavey voting with the Democrats.

On the final passage of the bill Mr. Brush said that he did not like the bill. It was not an ideal measure, but it was carefully considered in committee, and the committee favored it, so he would vote for it.

Senator McCarren said the Republican majority was repeating the history of the Buffalo police bill which was passed at Lieut. Gov. Sheehan's behest.

Senator Sullivan said the bill was "after his own heart." The Sheehan bill, he said, he had voted for, and was not here to apologize for that vote. This bill Mr. Nussbaum considered a political necessity. The Sheehan bill was so considered. "Both have my sympathy. I ask to be excused from voting," he added.

Senator Ahearn objected, and Senator Sullivan said: "I'll have to turn reformer and vote 'No.'"

Mr. Coggeshall said that, like last year, he was for the protection of the policemen, the servants of the people. "My platform now is that upon which I stood relative to the New-York Police Reorganization bill last year." He voted "No." The bill was passed, 33 to 16.

Senator Pavey and Senator Coggeshall voted in the negative with the Democrats.

WANT CANAL WORK PUSHED.

A Special Effort to be Made to Advance the Eldridge Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—A delegation of prominent canal men, comprising ex-Senator Sloan of Oswego, ex-Senator Pitts of Medina, ex-Assemblymen Clarkson and Alexander Smith of New-York City, and F. S. Witherbee of Port Henry, held a conference to-day with Superintendent Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works and State Engineer and Surveyor Adams relative to forwarding work upon the canals under the $9,000,000 appropriation. The gentlemen represented the New-York, Rochester, and Oswego Chambers of Commerce, or trade organizations, and came to urge that the work upon the canals be pushed with all due speed.

Superintendent Aldridge and State Engineer Adams and his deputy, Herschel Roberts, explained to the party the necessity for amending the act of last year making $2,000,000 of the money immediately available. It was necessary that this should be done in order that the work could be progressed along the lines pursued by the State for the last twenty years. The bill amending the law has been introduced in the Assembly by Chairman Eldridge, and in the Senate by Senator Lamy. Its provisions have to do with the proper advertising for bids, and also make a change to the itemized rather than lump sum bids.

The delegation was satisfied that the changes were necessary, and decided to press the Lamy-Eldridge bill before the proper committees of both houses and to call upon the Governor to request prompt consideration of the measure when it shall have reached the Executive Chamber.

The Assembly Committee on Canals will report favorably the bill of Mr. Eldridge, providing that the Superintendent of Public Works, in advertising for bids under the law to improve the canals, shall advertise in the State paper for ten days, and that he contract for the improvement at portions not exceeding $50,000.

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It always works and works well.
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ANTI-SPARRING BILL WILL PASS.

Public Exhibitions Will Be Prohibited —The Gray Racing Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The Anti-Sparring bill will probably be passed by the Assembly next Monday night. The bill as amended provides is as follows:

A person who, within this State, engages in, instigates, aids, encourages, or does any act to further a contention or fight, without weapons, between two or more persons, or a fight commonly called a ring or prize fight, either within or without the State, or who engages in a public or private sparring exhibition, with or without gloves, within the State, at which an admission fee is charged or received, either directly or indirectly, or who sends or publishes a challenge or acceptance of a challenge for such contention, exhibition, or fight, or carries or delivers such a challenge or acceptance, or trains or assists any person in training or preparing for such a contention, exhibition, or fight is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Provided, however, that sparring exhibitions with gloves of not less than five ounces each in weight may be held by a domestic incorporated athletic association in a building occupied by it for at least one year under a lease, or in a building owned and occupied by such association.

Assemblyman Austin's Racing bill, amendatory of the Gray-Percy law, was up before the Assembly Ways and Means Committee for a short time this afternoon. Mr. Austin explained the measure. George I. Wilbur, representing the town fair associations, said there was only one section objectionable, and that was the one which provided that the $5,000 appropriation for the commission be paid out of the Agricultural Fair fund, and not by the racing associations. The hearing was adjourned for a conference between the Racing Commission, and the Town Fair representatives.

TO PUBLISH ELECTION EXPENSES.

Candidates to be Required to Give an Itemized Statement.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—A bill having for its object the publication of statements of election expenses by candidates for public office was introduced to-day by Assemblyman Sanger, (Rep., Oneida.)

The bill provides that within ten days after every election to public office held in this State an itemized statement, under oath, shall be field (1) by every candidate who was voted for at such election; (2) by every person who acted as the agent or representative of a candidate voted for at such election; (3) by every officer, agent, or representative of a political committee or organization who, as such officer, agent, or representative, directly or indirectly paid, advanced, or guaranteed, or promised to pay, any moneys in connection with such election or in respect to the conduct or management thereof; (4) by every other person who so paid, advanced, or guaranteed, or promised to pay, any moneys; (5) by every partnership, corporation, or association by, for, or in behalf of which any moneys were so paid, advanced, guaranteed, or promised.

Such statement shall be in the form of an itemized account of all moneys so paid, advanced, guaranteed, or promised by or to the person making the statement, or the committee, organizatoin, partnership, corporation, or association in behalf of which such statement is made.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A Proposition to Increase the Powers of the State Controller.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day were the following:

Mr. Page—Authorizing the expenditure of $1,000,000 for repaving streets and avenues immediately contiguous to public schools in New-York City.

Mr. Burns—Providing for the payment of local improvement assessments in Westchester County territory annexed to New-York City.

Mr. Wray—Adding two new sections to the stock corporation law providing for the merging of stock corporations and their dissolution.

Mr. Mullins—Giving the State Controller extended jurisdiction over State institutions which report to his department, and providing that such institutions' officers' salaries and employes' wages shall be uniform and shall be classified and determined by the State Controller, subject to the approval of the Governor and the President of the State Board of Charities.

Mr. Guy—Releasing from public improvement assessments until Jan. 1 next the Bedford Park Congregational Church, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of New-York City.

Mr. Brush—Providing further means to erect museum buildings on park lands in Brooklyn.

Mr. Brush—Enabling Brooklyn to raise money to pay deficiencies arising by reason of the annexation of Kings County towns to the city.

Mr. Wray—Providing a civil service examination for applicants for foremen, inspectors, and supervisors of public works under the State or Municipal Governments.

Mr. Brush—Providing that supplies for the Brooklyn Health Department for immediate use may be obtained in the same manner as supplies for the Police and Fire Departments.

Mr. Cantor—Allowing the New-York Board of Estimate and Apportionment to audit reasonable costs and expenses of any Commissioner who has successfully contested an attempt to remove him from office on charges.

Mr. Cantor—Requiring painters to obtain permits before erecting scaffolding.

Mr. Brown—Requiring that laths of eel weirs must be one inch apart, and authorizing the use of eel weirs in all waters of the State not inhabited by trout, lake trout, salmon trout, or landlocked salmon, except in the Chemung River, in Steuben and Chemung Counties, and the Susquehanna River, and the Delaware River, between Port Jervis and Deposit. Eel pots are prohibited in the Delaware River, between Port Jervis and Deposit. Violations are made a misdemeanor.

Mr. Brown—Requiring owners of private parks for shooting or fishing to publish a notice of the use of the park, and providing that waters heretofore stocked by the State shall be and remain open to the public to fish, the private park law notwithstanding.

Mr. Wray—Providing that when bridges are built over any navigable tidewaters between two counties, one of which contains a city, the boundaries of which are the boundaries of the county, the Commissioner of City Works in such city shall apportion the expense on the city. The consent of the Supervisors and Common Council must be had as to the necessity for a bridge, and the Common Council may order bonds issued. When any such bridge shall be condemned by the United States authorities, the city and county, if it shall be determined to rebuild the bridge, may do so. The bill applies to the Newtown Creek bridges.

Among the bills introduced in the Assembly were these:

Mr. Austin—Amending the general stock corporation law by making it less stringent, the object being to prevent the necessity of incorporation in other States of stock companies by making New-York State laws more liberal.

Mr. Sanger—Amending the militia law by providing for one assistant hospital steward for each battalion.

Mr. Robbins—Bringing Lloyd insurance concerns under the supervision of the State Insurance Department.

Mr. Delmour—Providing for appeals from commitments in criminal cases.

Mr. Audett—Fixing at the sum now paid the salaries of the park police of Brooklyn.

Mr. Sears—Providing for the appointment of fish wardens in towns by the State Fish, Game and Forest Commissioners.

Mr. Brennan—Compelling surface railway companies to begin to lay tracks in streets within a year after securing their franchises.

Mr. Hill—Compelling the construction of fireproof hotels and theatres only in the cities of the State.

Mr. Wilson—Prohibiting railroads on Classon Avenue in Brooklyn.

Mr. Sanger—Providing for bettering methods of legislation in the State Legislature.

The bill embraces the recommendations of the special commission which investigated the subject.

A FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Assemblyman Wilson's Bill Will Be Favorably Reported.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—A free employment bureau will be established in New-York City by the State Commissioner of Labor Statistics if the bill of Assemblyman A. C. Wilson shall become a law.

The bureau will be maintained for the purpose of receiving all applications for labor on the part of those seeking employment, and all applications for help on the part of those desiring to employ labor. The Commissioner will appoint a Superintendent and such clerical assistants for the bureau as may appear necessary for its proper conduct.

No compensation or fee whatsoever shall, directly or indirectly, be charged or received from any person applying for labor or employment through the office. The Commissioner, any Superintendent or clerk, or any other person employed in any such office charging or receiving any compensation or fee from any applicant for labor whomsoever, as provided for in the act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $100 or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

The Superintendent of the New-York office will receive a salary which shall be fixed by the Commissioner, but which shall in no case exceed the sum of $1,200 per annum. The clerk or clerks required in such offices will receive a salary of not more than $50 per month. The sum of $5,000 is appropriated from the State Treasury.

The Assembly Ways and Means Committee to-day decided to report the bill favorably.

RESTRICTED WORK ON PRISONS.

One Effect of the New Convict Contract Labor Law.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The State Prison Commission, in view of the fact that all contract labor is to be abolished next year, leaving many convicts free to labor upon buildings, to-day adopted a resolution recommending that no new buildings for penal institutions be built this year, and that building operations be restricted virtually to necessary repairs for the preservation of buildings in course of erection.

The Elmira Reformatory has asked for an appropriation of $90,000 for a new building, a railroad, new water supply, repairs, &c., but the commission decided to recommend that the Legislature should make the appropriation $40,000.

The New Eastern Reformatory at Napanock, Ulster County, sought the commission's approval of a request for an appropriation of $400,000 for continuing work upon the buildings in course of erection. The commission took no action, not having sufficient light upon the needs of the institution.

Bills Passed by the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Cantor introduced a resolution, which was adopted, recalling from the Governor the bill providing for additional clerks and attendants for the Court of General Sessions, New-York City, so that the bill could be sent to the city authorities for approval. These bills were passed:

Assemblyman Forrester—Providing that Brooklyn firemen may be recompensed for uniforms injured or destroyed while on duty.

Assemblyman Stewart—Amending the charter of Yonkers relative to taxes and assessments.

Mr. Burns—Authorizing Yonkers to use the proceeds of certain bonds for a municipal or police building.

Mr. Pavey—Fixing the compensation of trustees under deeds of trust to sell property for the benefit of creditors.

Mr. Sullivan—Authorizing the maintenance of bootblack stands on the sidewalks of New-York City within stoop lines.

Assemblyman Austin—Amending the New-York City Grand Concourse act in relation to the oaths and reports of Commissioners.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

A Quiet Day in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The Assembly to-day passed the bill appropriating $75,000 to continue work on the Capitol. The Horton Anti-Sparring bill was discussed. A bill to prohibit railroads on Keap Street, Brooklyn, was passed, along with a lot of bills of purely local interest to the sections of the State affected.

Mr. Forrester called up his bill providing for legislating out of office the police surgeons in Brooklyn. The bill, which was on third reading, was opposed by Mr. McKeown, defended by Mr. Forrester, and lost, it failing to receive the Constitutional number of votes. Mr. Waldo of Kings moved that the vote be reconsidered, and that the motion lie upon the table until to-morrow. The motion was carried.

In Aid of Volunteer Firemen.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Assemblyman Brennan to-day introduced a bill providing for the grading of volunteer firemen who have entered the paid Fire Department in New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo. It provides that all persons who have served as volunteer firemen in any town of this State, and who were performing such service at the time of the annexation of said town as a ward to a city of the first class, shall be graded in the paid municipal Fire Department of said city, if accepted therein as by law provided, in the same manner as if they had been received in the paid department at the date of the aforesaid annexation, provided their services as firemen continued from that date until they were admitted to the paid department.

Hearing on the Gledhill Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The Gledhill bill, providing for better protection to workmen employed upon buildings, was given a hearing before the Committee on Labor and Industries of the Assembly this afternoon. Senator Grady was the principal one before the committee, and he favored the measure. It was decided by the committee to report the bill to the House for reprinting.

Shafting Almost Tore an Arm Off.

George Pfeffer, seventeen years old, of 101 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, while at work in the cork specialty works, at 79 Adams Street, yesterday morning, had his left arm caught in the shafting. The arm was almost torn from the shoulder. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, where he died last night.

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PROPOSED DOCK CHANGES

That Will Involve the Expenditure of More Than $9,000,000.

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN IN ALBANY.

A Scheme to Purchase Much Valuable Property Necessary for the Making of the Improvements.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Dock Commissioner E. C. O'Brien of New-York City was here to-day with several bills designed to give the Dock Board power to make many desirable improvements along the water front. Five bills, all told, were brought up. Mr. Wilson promptly presented them in the Assembly. Mr. Page will stand sponsor for them in the Senate, where they would have been presented to-day had not the time been taken up by debate on the Albany Police bill.

The bills provide for the acquisition of property along the water front, and ask authority for the issuance of $6,000,000 worth of thirty-year bonds at not to exceed 5 per cent., with which to make the improvements. Of this $6,000,000, not more than $2,000,000 may be expended in a year, so that with the $3,000,000 which the board now has, if this bill shall become a law, $5,000,000 will be available annually for the next three years. The improvements proposed are regarded as of the greatest importance to the city.

One bill authorizes the Dock Board to pay its Chief Engineer a salary of from $6,000 to $12,000 a year. The present salary of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Greene, is $6,000, which has been considered too small for a Chief Engineer in charge of works of the magnitude of those of the Dock Department. When Mr. Hewitt was Mayor he used his influence to procure the passage of a bill increasing the salary to $12,000. The effort has been made once or twice since, but Tammany politicians have prevented it. The present proposed increase is regarded as a measure that ought to receive the ready support of all. Mr. Greene succeeded Gen. McClellan in 1875, and is rated the best-equipped dock engineer in the country.

Commissioner O'Brien outlined to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES the proposed dock improvements. He said:

"In order to complete the improvements between Charles and Gansevoort Streets, the plans of which have been approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it will be necessary for the city to acquire the property, together with the wharfage rights between Bethune and Gansevoort Streets. It is estimated that the value of this property, with the structures thereon, will reach $2,250,000. This sum, in addition to the two blocks below, between Bethune and Charles Streets, will aggregate over $4,000,000. The acquisition of the above property by the city for the purpose mentioned will change its use, and it is the only available property that will give relief to the commerce in the congested sections of the water front on the North River.

"It will also be necessary to acquire the bulkhead rights between Seventeenth and Twenty-third Streets for the use of certain domestic shipping now located on the North River. It is understood that if these improvements can be made, the Sound shipping will be transferred there. It is estimated that the purchase price of this property will be $1,000,000.

"Condemnation proceedings are now in progress for the acquisition of other properties on the North and East Rivers very much needed for improvements, which altogether would swell the total sum for the purchase price of property and construction purposes to $9,000,000.

"Under the present law, the amount of dock bonds issued in any one year is limited to $3,000,000. It is, therefore, obvious that additional dock bonds must be issued in order to give the relief to shipping urgently demanded.

"Bills providing for the title to the property between Bethune and Gansevoort Streets, North River, and Seventeenth and Twenty-third Streets, East River, shall be vested in the city within four months after the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment file their oaths of office, provision being made for proper and reasonable compensation to the owners or lessees for damages they may suffer. This legislation is absolutely necessary in order to put the city in possession of the property at the earliest practicable time.

"These improvements, when completed, will provide for six new piers on the North River for the large transatlantic steamships, five new piers on the East River for domestic shipping, and will also permit of the allotment of suitable space for a few coastwise steamer lines, sailing ships, market boats, and other vessels engaged in the transportation of building and other bulky material, now cramped and inconvenienced in transacting their business. The Board of Docks believes these improvements of paramount importance, and every effort will be made to push the work of construction to completion as soon as the city is placed in possession of the property sought to be acquired. While encouragement of the commerce of the city, rather than the amount of revenue to be derived, should be the incentive to prompt action in the matter, yet on this expenditure of $9,000,000 the city would receive $500,000 in revenue annually, or at least 5 per cent. on the investment, and this, too, without making the rentals burdensome to the users and occupants of the water front.

"At the close of the present fiscal year the city will have received over $2,000,000 in revenue derived from her dock system, which goes into the sinking fund for redemption of the city debt. As already stated, the improvements mentioned will add $500,000 more to this annual revenue, so, as a business proposition, it is the very best."

Other bills were introduced providing that whenever the Department of Docks of the City of New-York shall have established a plan or plans for the improvement of the water front of the city, the Board of Street Opening and Improvements shall have exclusive power upon the application of the Department of Docks to alter and establish the grade of any streets adjacent to the water fronts.

CONDITION OF PENSION ROLLS.

Information Given to the Senate by the Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In response to a resolution the Secretary of the Interior to-day sent to the Senate information showing the number of pensioners dropped from the rolls between July 1, 1895, and Jan. 1, 1896, and the number on the rolls at those dates.

There were, Jan. 1, 1896, pensioners on the rolls as follows:

General law, 454,876, of which 100,714 are widows, mothers, children, &c., under act of June 27, 1890, 451,231, of which 102,822 are widows, mothers, children, &c.; under act of 3,583, of which 3,567 are widows and 16 survivors; war with Mexico, 20,165, of which 12,241 are survivors and 7,924 widows; Indian wars of 1832 and 1842, 6,979, of which 2,867 are survivors and 4,112 widows; grand total, 906,834 pensioners.

July 1, 1895, this grand total was 970,524. The total loss to the roll from July 1, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1896, is placed at 21,112. During the six months covered by the inquiry, pension certificates were issued as follows:

Under the general law, 3,550; act of 1890, 13,314; under sundry acts, 618; total originals, 17,482; reissues amounted to 26,443; total of all classes, 43,925.

During the six months period 3,417 cases were dropped for distinctive causes, as follows:

For disability, ceased, 2,320; on account of desertion and deficient military service, 169; on account of fraudulent testimony, 83; for vicious habits, 18; for immorality, 102, (all of whom were widows;) on account of disloyalty of soldiers, 537; for non-dependence, 46; for being pensioned under other laws, 39; disability or death not due to the service, 93; on account of re-enlistment, 2; soldiers on whose account claims were made found to be still living, 4; declarations being invalid, 4.

OLEOMARGARINE NOT AFFECTED.

The Filled Cheese Bill Has but One Purpose.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The consideration by the Committee of Ways and Means of the bill to regulate the production of what is called "filled cheese," has aroused a fear throughout the country that an attempt is being made to alter the oleomargarine law. Chairman Dingley and other members of the committee have received telegrams from the New-York Mercantile Exchange, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and numerous produce dealers, protesting against any amendment to the oleomargarine law, while urging the passage of the filled cheese bill.

Gen. Grosvenor stated to-day that the filled cheese bill was an entirely independent measure, and, aside from the fact that it is based upon the same principle as the oleomargarine law, has no connection with it. There is no bill pending to amend the oleomargarine law.

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AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

Fine Copies of Ruskin's Works—"Christopher North's" Writings—Rossetti's "Italian Poets."

Among the books sold at auction by Bangs & Co., yesterday, were the following:

D. G. Rossetti's "Early Italian Poets, from Ciullo d'Alcamo to Dante's 'Vita Nuova,'" rare, London, 1861, $6; "Journals of the Royal Geographical Society," 12 vols., 1869-80, $6.

John Ruskin's "Modern Painters," "Stones of Venice," and "Seven Lamps of Architecture," with beautiful steel engravings and woodcut illustrations, nine volumes, London, 1853-60, $180; Ruskin's "Outlines of Scenes and Thoughts Worthy of Memory in My Past Life," with steel portraits on India paper, in twenty-eight original parts, Sunnyside, 1885-89, $9.80; Ruskin's "Roadside Songs of Tuscany," illustrated by Francesca Alexander, in the original ten 4to parts, Sunnyside, 1884-85, $11.50; twenty-six miscellaneous works by Ruskin, low at $5.20.

Sir Walter Scott's "Provincial Antiquities and Picturesque Scenery in Scotland," with illustrations by Turner and others, proof impressions of the illustrations, London, 1819, $5; S. Spooner's "Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters, Engravers, Sculptors, and Architects, with Monograms, Cyphers, and Marks—presentation copy from the author, New-York, 1853, $7.50; J. A. Symond's "Sonnets of Michael Angelo Buonarotti and Tommaso Campanella," London, 1878, $4.75.

"Eclogues" of Virgil, an English version by Samuel Palmer, with fine etchings by the author, folio, cellum, uncut, only 135 copies printed, London, 1883, $6; Prof. Wilson's "Noctes Ambrosiannae," "Essays," "Recreations of Christopher North," "Tales," and "Poems," 12 vols., uncut, Edinburgh, 1855-8, $6.

DIED FROM A CUT ON HIS THUMB

Not Believed that M. J. Robbins Was Bitten by a Cat.

Matthew J. Robbins, a truckman, who lived with his sister, Miss Mary E. Robbins, at 45 West Twelfth Street, died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital from blood poisoning.

Robbins was fifty-two years old. He had done little of late years. His sister is a dressmaker, and they occupied a three-story brick house in West Twelfth Street.

Dr. Ellsworth Elliott of 48 West Thirty-sixth Street was called to attend Robbins Feb. 16, and found him suffering with a swollen throat. Robbins told him he cut his thumb while working at the furnace in the cellar of his sister's house. He was so sick that Dr. Elliott sent him to the Presbyterian Hospital the next day. He was then delirious.

An abscess formed on his thumb, and it was operated upon a week ago, but Robbins felt worse. His arm swelled to a great size, and, as a last resort, Dr. Sanford, the house surgeon, amputated the arm near the elbow Tuesday last. Robbins continued to lose vitality, and he died at 12 o'clock yesterday.

It was reported that Robbins had been bitten by a cat shortly before his illness, but it was denied by a young woman who lives with Miss Robbins. She told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that there was no foundation for such a statement. She said Robbins injured his thumb by bruising it on the furnace door.

Mrs. Thomas Robbins, a sister-in-law of Robbins, said she understood that he bruised his hand, and at the hospital it was said his injury was due to cutting the thumb.

Robbins was a soldier in the civil war, and was captured by the Confederates and imprisoned in Andersonville, from which place he managed to escape.

FAST MAIL SERVICE EXTENDED.

The Postal Appropriation Bill Amended by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The House Committe on Post Offices and Post Roads today made several important additions to the Post Office Appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year, providing for increased fast mail facilities.

The item providing for fast mail facilities between Springfield, Mass., and New-Orleans, La., which had been stricken from the bill, was reinserted, the appropriation for the service being $196,000.

An item appropriating $1,000,000 was added for special mail service between Chicago, Ill., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, via Burlington.

Special facilities were also provided for between Kansas City, Mo., and Newton, Kan., the appropriation for this route being $81,700.

SIX BATTLESHIPS, PROBABLY.

The Naval Appropriation Bill Nearly Ready for a Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Although the subcommittee which has had the preparation of the Naval Appropriation bill in charge is reticent concerning its provisions, it is believed the measure provides for six battleships and a number of torpedo boats, not exceeding fifteen. The majority of the sub-committee is known to have strongly favored this increase, notwithstanding the argument that the depleted condition of the National finances demand a smaller appropriation.

The sub-committee bill is understood to provide for an increase of 1,000 in the number of enlisted men. An appropriation of $250,000 to begin the work of building reserve guns for vessels under subvention is also provided for in the sub-committee's bill.

Acting Secretary McAdoo has prescribed regulations under which the appropriation of $25,000 for the naval militia will be distributed. One thousand dollars is to be reserved to provide books of instruction to be given to the various State organizations. It will be necessary for the Governor of each State having a naval militia to certify to the Navy Department the number of commissioned officers, warrant officers, petty officers, and enlisted men in the State organization, and where the divisions of the militia are located. Upon the receipt of these returns the Secretary of the Navy will allot to each State a share of the $24,000, according to the proportion the number of properly uniformed officers and enisted men returned from each State bears to the total number returned by all the States.

One-half of the allotment due to any State whose naval militia is not properly uniformed will be withheld by the Secretary of the Navy until the department is officially informed by the Governor of said State that a proper naval uniform has been adopted and issued to its naval militia.

CHARGE AGAINST J. F. MILLER DISMISSED

His Wife Held for Passing Bogus Checks—Admitted Her Guilt.

John F. Miller of 309 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, who was arrested a week

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00; 8:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15. Matinée—Edmund's Lecture, "Naples and Pompeii"—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Marriage—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Irish Artist—8:10.
GARDEN—The Two Escutcheons—8:15.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Midsummer Night's Dream—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Rice's [illegible] Jr.; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Shop Girl—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:30.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Comtesse Gucki—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Matinee—2:00.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL—Joint Recital—2:30.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Boston Symphony Orchestra—8:15.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	34	14	17
6 A. M.	30	15	18
9 A. M.	24	17	20
12 M.	24	18	25
4 P. M.	20	24	27
6 P. M.	27	24	26
9 P. M.	24	21	24
12 P. M.	22	22	18

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 21.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 19.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 27.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 34.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Partly Cloudy, with, possibly, Snow Flurries; Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 27, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

COMMON SENSE AND THE CURRENCY.

Mr. HORACE BOIES, one time Governor of the State of Iowa, has written a letter, the chief point of interest in which is purely personal. He declares that he "cannot consent to be considered" a candidate for the Presidential nomination. This is a statement which every citizen is privileged to make, and which Mr. BOIES undoubtedly has reasons satisfactory to himself for making. He has earned a good deal of popularity in his own State. He led his party there in the fight for tariff reform with courage and ability, and he unselfishly severed his former connection with the Republican Party because he saw that the tariff policy of that party was unjust, oppressive, and tending to corruption. Now that he renounces publicly any ambition for the Presidential nomination, his views on current issues may be listened to with interest and attention.

These he gives at some length. They relate chiefly to the currency. His expressions indicate a good deal of perturbation of spirit that seems to us quite unnecessary. His particular object of alarm is that the country is threatened with the retirement of "$500,000,000 non-interest-bearing National currency as sound as was ever issued by any Government on earth and the substitution for it of $500,000,000 interest-bearing bonds." Whence is this danger threatened? We know of no party and no single man of importance in either party that advocates any such measure. We do not know that the result would be so portentous as Mr. BOIES imagines, but, whatever the result would be, the step will not be taken, and the peril is purely imaginary.

The National currency to which Mr. BOIES refers is made up, we take it, of the greenbacks and the Treasury notes of 1890. These, by the express declaration of the statutes, we are bound to redeem on presentation. We are equally bound to keep the two metals, silver and gold, which the Treasury holds, at par, and to do this the notes must be redeemed in gold at the option of the noteholder. For this purpose the Government has been obliged to issue considerable amounts of bonds. But it has retired none of the notes, and cannot retire them. If it could retire those actually redeemed, the demand for redemption would probably cease when a very small percentage had been retired. That it would be necessary to redeem the entire outstanding National currency by the issue of bonds is preposterous.

Let us deal with this question in the light of facts and in the spirit of common sense. Mr. BOIES and some who sympathize with him are possessed of the totally mistaken notion that there is in existence a conspiracy to oppress the poor and to enrich still more those who are relatively wealthy. There is not the slightest evidence of any such thing. The whole problem of the currency is a business problem, to be solved by the same principle that Mr. BOIES and other honest men of affairs would apply to their own concerns—the principle which requires honest debts to be paid and fair credit to be maintained. Nothing revolutionary is threatened and nothing revolutionary is required. The Government—which in this matter is simply the business agent of the people—has outstanding more demand notes than can steadily be kept at par. They are exactly like the accounts payable of a merchant, who in such a situation, if he could, would give his note, bearing interest, for an amount sufficient to reassure his creditors, re-establish his credit, and make things move smoothly. If the Government had the authority to adopt this plain, practical, efficient policy, the question of the currency would almost immediately disappear from National politics, and the business of the country would be relieved from an incalculable strain of confusion, apprehension, and uncertainty.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

It is hardly conceivable that the Legislature should pass the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. BUTTS, to deprive the Park Board of all control over the parks beyond the Harlem River, and place them in charge of a single Commissioner to be elected by the voters of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, but as bills are presumably not introduced as a mere diversion it would be interesting to know what is behind that preposterous proposition. By far the larger part of our park area is in the trans-Harlem district, and it is the part which is yet to be developed. That is just where foresight and judgment will be most required for some years to come, and, apart from that, it is obvious that unity and system should prevail in the administration of our parks.

Another park bill has been introduced which excites inquiry, and as it was introduced by Mr. AUSTIN of this city, who is a Republican and Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities, it raises a still stronger suspicion of something behind it. It reduces the Park Board from four to three members, and provides that the present members shall serve out their terms, but no successor shall be appointed to the one whose term first expires.

There is much to be said in favor of an odd number in any administrative board, especially if we can be assured that it will be free from partisan control. The Park Department has suffered much in the past from dead-locks, and even when open dead-locks and contentions on account of equal division are avoided, peace is maintained by concessions, or letting things go which ought to be settled. With an even number of Commissioners an equal division in sentiment, in judgment, in purpose, or desired action, has a paralyzing effect.

But it so happens that the term of Col. CRUGER, the President of the present Park Board, expires in a little more than two months, as he was appointed last year for the shortest unexpired term. It also happens that he is regarded as the representative of politics in the Park Board, and he is a Republican of the kind heretofore described as anti-Platt. That fact is not calculated to excite sympathy for him, because nobody ought to represent any kind of party or factional politics in the board, but it does add interest to the inquiry as to the meaning of the introduction of the Austin bill.

WHICH WILL THEY SERVE?

Republican Senators at Albany who represent the city districts which it is proposed to rob by means of the Raines Liquor Tax bill showed a decided restiveness yesterday when it was proposed to hold a caucus to bring them into line. To prevent a revolt the gathering was called a conference, but its purpose was to ply the party lash all the same.

It is a question which these city Senators must face, whether they will serve their constituents or bow the knee to a self-constituted boss, who assumes to dictate the legislation of this great State. If the Raines bill is to be regarded as a party measure, it degrades the Republican Party of this State to a mere machine for effecting the purposes of Boss PLATT. Moreover, it makes a deliberate party policy of a scheme of iniquity that has no parallel in the legislation of this State. The mere fact that the city Senators are unwilling to support the measure and have to be dragooned into submission shows a consciousness on their part that it is a measure of injustice, and a belief that it is bad policy, at least so far as their own constituents are concerned.

They will do well to consider this latter aspect of the case very seriously. There is scarcely a difference of opinion between Republicans and Democrats in this city, even among the class of politicians in the Board of Aldermen, about the character of this bill. Among the mass of voters there can be none. It has lost all standing as an excise measure for the regulation or restriction of the liquor traffic. Nobody regards it in that light. It is first of all a scheme for building up a State machine, violating the principle of local self-government and concentrating control of an important branch of local administration in a State authority for that sole purpose. Next to that, it is a scheme of inequitable taxation, robbing the cities for the benefit of the rural districts, as a means of bribing the latter and their representatives to its support.

Its character is plain on the face of it, and has been boldly proclaimed by those who advocate it. It is a party measure, not because it embodies any previously defined party principle or policy, but because PLATT and those who obey his orders think it can be used for party gain. If the city Senators are gifted with any political foresight, if they have any understanding of the constituencies which they were chosen to represent, they must know that the notion that the party can benefit by such a scheme is a delusion. All that PLATT can gain by it must come between now and the next election, for it is certain that when the people come to vote, the Republican Party will lose far more by it in the cities than it can possibly gain in the country. A majority of the vote of the State is in the cities, and they contain by far the larger independent voting element. It is well within the bounds of probability that the reaction produced by driving through an infamous measure of despotism like this would turn the scale of the election in this State, with all that it involves.

Whether or not the Republican Senators from the cities are impressed with the danger to their party in the State and Nation involved in the passage of this bill, they have no excuse for being oblivious of the consequences to themselves. There is no question about the effect upon the city vote, whether it would be sufficient to turn the scale against a bribed rural vote or not. The chances are that it would leave no Republican Senate districts and very few Republican Assembly districts in any first or second class city, and, though these Senators would have two years more to serve, their infamous betrayal of their constituents would not be forgotten, and they would have to bid farewell to any hope for future advancement.

These Republican Senators, with the fourteen Democrats, can defeat the Raines bill and guard the interests of those who elected them, or they can help carry through PLATT's infamous scheme and earn the reprobation of their fellow-citizens:

FRANK D. PAVEY.
CHARLES B. PAGE.
JOHN FORD of New-York.
GEORGE W. BRUSH.
ALBERT A. WRAY.
JULIUS L. WIEMAN of Brooklyn
CHARLES LAMY.
SIMON SEIBERT.
GEORGE A. DAVIS of Erie County.
CORNELIUS R. PARSONS.
HENRY HARRISON of Monroe
MYER NUSSBAUM of Albany.
HORACE WHITE of Onondaga.

They have to choose which they will serve, the people who elected them and the cause of honest legislation and decent politics, or an arrogant, unscrupulous, and scheming boss to whom all public interests are a minor consideration.

THE HEINE FOUNTAIN AGAIN.

It is no longer a question of the propriety, on the part of the projectors of a public monument, of refusing to acquiesce in the decision of the Park Board on the artistic merits of the work. The projectors of the Heine fountain have chosen to disregard the decision of that body, made in accordance with the opinion of its expert advisers, and have taken the question before the Board of Aldermen. The Aldermen might have refused to take jurisdiction, but they have not so refused, and it is for them to say whether the aesthetic advisers of the city shall be sustained or overruled.

The Board of Aldermen is now confronted with two opposing reports from a sub-committee of its own body upon the question whether it shall accept the monument, in spite of the adverse decision of the Park Board, and find a place for it somewhere beyond the jurisdiction of that board. Alderman GOODMAN's report insists that the Heine Fountain is a worthy work of art. As Alderman GOODMAN's own name does not carry great weight upon such a question, he adduces the opinions of foreign artists who have expressed that sort of commendation of it which every artist can easily secure from his fellow-artists in favor of a work to which the honor of erection in its own country has been denied, and which it is proposed to erect in another. Alderman OLCOTT's report does not argue the artistic question. It asumes, very properly, that argument upon that question is closed by the decision of the most authoritative body that we possess. But it does argue, and also very properly, that it is absurd to attribute the rejection of the monument to any other than artistic considerations, and that it is especially absurd to attribute it to "nativism." It very pertinently adduces the rejection, upon the ground of its artistic defects, of a statue to CHESTER A. ARTHUR, a rejection which certainly was not based an "nativistic" grounds.

The main question now at stake is not whether, in spite of the Sculpture Society and the Fine Arts Federation, the Heine Monument may not be a worthy work of art. The main question is whether, having established a tribunal for the settlement of artistic questions, we shall enforce its decisions. This is a question exceedingly important in its relation to the embellishment and attractiveness of the city. It is so important that it seems to us it is the part of a good citizen to defer to the decision in the case of the Heine Monument, and not to try to evade or nullify it, even if the citizen honestly considers that in this instance the established tribunal has made a mistake.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Perhaps the most significant fact in the recent history of the South African question, between England and Germany, is the disappearance of the Kaiser's telegram to President KRUEGER from the German discussion. When the subject came up in the Imperial Diet in Berlin, the Secretary of State, in giving his official explanation of the German position, completely ignored the Emperor's dispatch. The omission is the more remarkable because Dr. HAMMACHER had already in the Reichstag exulted in the dispatch as an expression not only of national feeling, which it very probably was, but also of national policy, which it now seems certain it was not. The official explanation of Baron VON MARSCHALL pointed out the rights of Germany in the Transvaal as founded upon a commercial treaty with the Boers to which the assent of Great Britain had been given. He was very careful not to claim any rights beyond those conferred by this treaty, and he thus recognized, what the Kaiser's effusive dispatch ignored, the peculiar suzerainty of Great Britain over the foreign relations of the republic.

In truth, the dispatch would have been justified only if some official connivance had been given by the British Government or by the Government of Cape Colony to JAMESON's raid. Undoubtedly it was sent under the impression that there had been such connivance. But it has been since shown, beyond any possibility of mistake or dispute, that JAMESON's raid had no official countenance whatever, that it was merely the act of some irresponsible filibusters whose aid had not even been invoked by the settlers whom they undertook to assist. The record made by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is perfectly clear. He did everything that in him lay to prevent and to restrain any lawless procedures on the part of the Uitlanders or in their interest. It is true that he has not succeded in pleasing either the Boers or the Uitlanders, but that very fact is a sort of guarantee of his impartiality. The filibusters and the Uitlanders are disgusted, apparently, because he did not interfere in their behalf. The Boers are disgusted because, in his dispatch to the Governor of Cape Colony, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN ventured "to tender friendly counsel" to the Government of the republic about its internal affairs, and to suggest a "modus vivendi" between Boers and Uitlanders. No matter what his scheme had been, it would have been resented by the Boers. They are very naturally touchy about anything that looks like an invasion of the autonomy secured to them by treaty. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's dispatch was not such an invasion. There was no menace in it, nor any suggestion of interference. If it be asked why he should have made any suggestion, the obvious answer is because he could not afford to appear indifferent to the grievances complained of by British subjects resident in the republic.

The mitigation of the German official tone seems to be due not only to a perception that there is no cause for complaint in the action of the British Government, but it seems to proceed also from a perception of the political value of Great Britain to the Triple Alliance, and to more or less open remonstrance with Germany by the other parties to that alliance. It is certain that the studied moderation of Baron VON MARSCHALL's statement has been reflected in the German press, which is virtually unanimous in deploring the possibility of a misunderstanding between England and Germany. The change of tone is striking, but the explanation of it is not far to seek.

THE A. P. A. IN CONGRESS.

The question of public aid to Indian schools ought not to be confounded with the general question of "religion in the schools." The two questions have properly nothing to do with each other. The element of religious intolerance has entered into each, and has in each case produced mischief.

In the common-school system in general the only method of eliminating sectarian jealousy is to eliminate religious instruction and to make the public instruction entirely secular, leaving religious instruction to be supplied by other agencies. Some Roman Catholics object to this because they desire that the school fund, or what they call their "share" of that fund, shall be employed to inculcate their doctrines. Some Protestant ministers object to it because they desire that the whole of the school fund shall be used to propagate Protestant doctrines. It is only by withstanding both parties that the schools can be confined to their proper purpose of teaching the elements of knowledge, upon the necessity of which to all all are agreed.

But no question of this kind arises in relation to the Indian schools. The Government does not profess to teach the Indians upon its own account and by its own methods. Either instruction will be given by charitable associations, that is, by the Churches, or it will not, in existing circumstances, be given at all. The Government has been in the habit of assisting by grants of public money the volunteer agencies in doing the work which it has failed to undertake on its own account. It had been decided, however, to discontinue this assistance at the rate of 20 per cent. a year, the Indian Bureau meanwhile preparing itself to assume charge of such Indian children as the Churches could no longer teach without help. It is the gradual execution of this policy that the House has rendered impossible by throwing out the appropriation. By this action of the House the provision heretofore made is withdrawn, and nothing whatever is substituted for it. The number of Indian children thus suddenly deprived of instruction is estimated at 4,000.

It does not need arguing that this is a most unfortunate and grievous omission. It does not affect the Catholic schools alone, for some Protestant missions are among those deprived of the assistance upon which they had been encouraged to rely. It is not denied that the refusal of the appropriation is due to the influence of the A. P. A. In fact, the Illinois members of that body, at their convention yesterday, put explicitly upon record their approval of the action by which 4,000 Indian children had been summarily deprived of instruction. Such an approval implies that it were better that the children of savages should grow up savages than that they should grow up Catholics. That is a proposition that nobody in his senses will maintain.

Gen. MEREDITH READ has come out for arbitration, and President CRESPO of Venezuela publicly and with shameless ceremony and ostentation attended a bullfight on a recent Sunday. This demonstrates on the one hand that there can be no war, and on the other that we have made a false application of the Monroe doctrine. President MONROE was opposed to bullfighting. Hence Lord SALISBURY was right, Mr. CLEVELAND and the wretched OLNEY all wrong, and the Schomburgk line stands.

A week ago there seemed to be a faint chance for the passage at Albany of the Coggeshall-Andrews bill to force the elevated railroad to put decent lights in its cars. Since then the employés of the corporation have been at work up there, and yesterday, by means which it is customary to call mysterious, they prevented the Assembly Committee on Cities from reporting the measure favorably. It "went over," as the phrase is, and though action is nominally delayed only until next Tuesday, in order that the Brooklyn roads may also be brought under the bill's provisions, it was evident that the lobbyists, not the Assemblymen, now have control of the whole matter, and that the outcome is to be exactly what they may see fit to ask—or order. Mr. ANDREWS vainly appealed for immediate action. Mr. FINN, the representative of Battery Park, took the other side in an eloquent speech protesting against "injustice to the Manhattan Company," and six other statesmen, moved almost to tears at the very idea of conduct so wicked, voted with him to put the bill into a nice quiet pigeonhole, where it will have an opportunity to rest its poor feet. This is likely to cause a howl of indignation in New-York, but what of that? Albany is not interested nowadays in New-York's howling.

Heavy Snowstorms in Hungary.

BUDA-PESTH, Feb. 26.—Heavy snowstorms are prevailing throughout Hungary, in many districts blocking railways and causing a suspension of traffic.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Gen. David Morrison.

Gen. David Morrison, who died Tuesday morning at his home, 43 East Sixty-fifth Street, of heart failure, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 23, 1823. He came to this city in October, 1842, and engaged in the manufacture of brasswork, his factory for many years being at 55 West Sixteenth Street.

Gen. Morrison became identified with the Seventy-ninth Highlanders from its organization. He bore evidence of his bravery in the wounds he carried. He was struck by a rifle bullet at James Island, heading the charge of Fort Pemberton. To those who witnessed it, that charge will be remembered among the notable scenes of the war. The Charleston Mercury, referring to this fight, said: "It was left by the Paladins of the North to the brave Seventy-ninth Highlanders to test the virtue of cold steel on Southern nerves. Thank God, Lincoln has, or had, only one Seventy-ninth Regiment, for there is but a remnant left to tell the tale. The soldiers who can make such a charge and those who can stand it, their conditions being equal, are the parties to win a war."

When at South Mountain the order was given to lead the Highlanders up the hill and capture the battery which was galling the Northern Army, he asked: "Where are my men?" He had only 250 left out of 1,000. When the necessary troops were added to his command he made this charge and won. His order at Antietam showed his love for his Highlanders, when he wrote the following general order:

It is with the most heartfelt pleasure that the Lieutenant Colonel commanding observes the present splendid discipline of the regiment.

Soldiers of the Seventy-ninth, within the last four weeks you have passed through the most trying times you have ever experienced; you have not only fought many battles, but endured untold hardships; you have accomplished many marches by day and by night, many of you without shoes and all poorly clothed; you have endured both hunger and thirst with scarcely a murmur of complaint. On the field of Chantilly you were the first to meet the enemy. You fought like heroes, and, although many of our brave comrades fell, and among the rest our gallant and beloved General, the object of the fight was accomplished. On the battlefield at South Mountain, you saved the day by your steady conduct, and in the last great battle you elicited by your intrepid action the admiration of the Brigadier General commanding. But, fellow-soldiers, it is not by good fighting alone you have shown your discipline. I have not had occasion to punish a single man for disobedience or misconduct, and in expressing the deep satisfaction I feel over this happy circumstance, I can only express the hope that you will one and all persevere in that course of good behavior and correct deportment, which is at all times and under all circumstances the highest praise and honor of the brave soldier. D. MORRISON,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

Gen. Morrison's right hand was shattered by a ball while leading the regiment at Spottsylvania, and at Green River he had his right leg wounded by his horse rearing and falling back on him.

At the close of the war Gen. Morrison opened his place of business and resumed work as if he had left it Saturday night and returned Monday morning. He was actively interested in educational art and literature. He was an earnest Presbyterian, and actively engaged in Church work.

Rear Admiral Joseph Fyffe.

Joseph Fyffe, Rear Admiral U. S. N., retired, died in his home, at Pierce, Neb., Tuesday. Rear Admiral Fyffe would not have attained the highest grade in the naval service before retirement if the ordinary course of changes had not been altered. He was unfortunate in being slated to retire on account of age with the rank of Commodore a short time before the retirement of a Rear Admiral whose withdrawal from active service would have given to Commodore Fyffe the desired promotion. As it was, the officer in question, Rear Admiral Joseph Skerrett, voluntarily requested to be placed on the retired list before the day of Commodore Fyffe's retirement, and this was granted with the result that the latter found himself a Commodore, a Rear Admiral, and a retired officer all on one day, his promotion to the highest grade being followed immediately by being placed on the inactive list.

Admiral Fyffe was born in Ohio, July 26, 1832, and was only thirteen years old when he received his appointment as a midshipman, going immediately into service on the bomb vessel Stromboli, in American waters. He saw duty against the African slave traders and led an active life at sea up to the beginning of the late war.

His principal war service was on the Numesta, flagship of the North Atlantic blockade squadron. He took part in the destruction of the blockade runners Hebe and Ranger, and engaged a number of batteries and gunboats on the James River and neighboring waters. After the war he commanded numerous ships, and as Commodore was commander of the naval station at New-London, Conn., and of the Boston Navy Yard.

Justice William J. Gladding.

Justice William J. Gladding, who for years was one of the most prominent men in the old town of Gravesend, and who at one time was John Y. McKane's private secretary, died at his home at Sheepshead Bay yesterday evening of pneumonia. He was born in this city June 15, 1843, and was educated in the public schools.

He went to live in Gravesend years ago, and soon became one of McKane's warm supporters. He became a constable, and was subsequently elected Justice of the Peace. When Daniel Lake was appointed United States Marshal by President Harrison at the request of John Y. McKane, Mr. Gladding became his deputy. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1891. He was Treasurer of Friendship Fire Engine Company and Vice President of the Henry Osborne Independent Association. He was also an Odd Fellow and a Mason. He leaves one son and three daughters, two of whom are married. During the election troubles of 1893 he was indicted by the Grand Jury for failing to redistrict the town, but subsequently the indictment was quashed, as it was shown that he had not been guilty of any election fraud.

Frederick A. Platt.

Frederick A. Platt, a well-known New-Yorker at the time of the war and the panic which preceded it, died yesterday afternoon at his residence, in Madison Avenue, Lakewood, N. J., whither he removed in 1893. He was the son of Spencer Platt, once a well-known New-York merchant. He started in life as a clerk in the Mechanics' Bank, his age then being sixteen. He continued in the service of that institution in various capacities until the Corn Exchange Bank was opened. He was chosen cashier of that bank and held that post until 1868. From that time he took no active part in business, although he acted as receiver for the Farmers and Citizens' National Bank, in Brooklyn.

He married, in 1851, Miss Augusta Hull, a niece of Commodore Isaac Hull. She died in 1890. Mr. Platt leaves one son, Dr. Isaac Hull Platt of Lakewood.

Samuel Edison.

NORWALK, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Samuel Edison, the father of Thomas Edison, the inventor, died here to-day. He was ninety-two years old. Samuel Edison was born in Nova Scotia, Aug. 11, 1804, and had lived at Milan, Ohio, and Port Huron, Mich., the greater part of his life. His son, Thomas, was born in Milan. Mr. Edison stopped here for a visit with his niece, Mrs. W. A. Poyer, while en route to Fort Myers, Florida, the winter home of his son.

The burial will probably be made in Port Huron, Mich. Thomas A. Edison is expected here to-morrow, and until his arrival no definite arrangements will be made.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Mrs. Catharine Babcock, widow of George Babcock, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., died yesterday in her home, 610 Second Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J. Mrs. Babcock was seventy-two years old, and was Secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She was also formerly President of the union at Rochester, N. Y., and Deland, Penn. Funeral services were held last evening. The body will be taken to Hillsdale, N. Y., this morning.

—William H. Cole of Paterson, N. J., a veteran of the late war and of the regular army, died Tuesday of pneumonia, at his home on Clinton Street. He was fifty-two years old. When the civil war began he enlisted in the Fifty-seventh New-York Volunteers, and served until 1862, when he entered the First United States Cavalry. He served under Gen. Custer until 1867, fighting in the Modoc war. He was honorably discharged.

—William D. Coffin, an old and respected resident of the old Bergen section, died suddenly at his home, 86 Glenwood Avenue, Tuesday night, from heart disease. Mr. Coffin was formerly in the dry goods business in New-York, but retired several years ago. At the time of his death, however, he was Treasurer of the Globe Woolen Company of Utica. He was sixty-five years old. He leaves a wife and four daughters.

—Mrs. Laura W. Fulton, wife of the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, Somerville, Mass., died yesterday. The body will be taken to Brooklyn, and the interment will be in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery. Mrs. Fulton was born in Bennington, Vt., Oct. 9, 1829.

—Lawrence Whitney, twenty-one years old, a member of the class of '96, Sheffield Scientific School, died yesterday in Sheffield, Conn., of a complication of measles and pneumonia. He was a member of the Whitney family of Sheffield.

—Charles G. Ward, sixty-six years old, one of the best known of Canadian artists, died at Rothesay, N. B., yesterday. He studied in New-York under the tutorship of A. B. Durand.

—Nicanor Lopez y Chacon, Spanish Consul at New-Orleans for the last four years, died yesterday. He was fifty-five years old.

HERE'S THE SMOKY CITY PARTY.

Coxey Is in It and Likely to Talk—So Are Some Women—An Early Convention.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 26.—The conference of political reformers that is to meet here on March 10, 11, and 12, has attracted the attention of the country to such an extent that the organization of a new party is now a certainty. A nominating convention will be held in May, before the time fixed for the Prohibition Party Convention, and in advance of all existing parties. The answers to all inquiries sent out nearly all favor a convention on May 20, 21, and 22.

The following is a list of National workers that have answered the inquiries: W. Evans, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Frances E. Willard, William A. Peffer, Maria Freeman Gray, San Francisco; John Ratliff, Marion, Ind.; the Rev. J. F. Shepherd, New-Philadelphia, Ohio; Helen M. Gougar, Henrietta G. Moore, M. F. Woodbury, S. H. Comings, C. Perrine, G. R. Malone, Benjamin R. Jewett, C. T. Stewart, B. F. Spalding, the Rev. J. C. Elliott, William Copp, Catherine Stevenson, John H. Larry, Martin Wilcox, John Bidwell, A. C. Stillson, J. S. Coxey, Henry Ware, Francis Murphy, E. B. Light, Secretary of the Bimetallic Union; Hiram Maine, Peter M. Gideon, Mrs. W. C. Sibley, W. F. Crispin, John Hipp, Chauncey P. Dunn, S. D. Hastings, Margaret B. Platt, Mrs. Fanny I. Chunn, D. A. Kneeland, T. C. Richmond, A. J. Keddie, George W. Hopkins, Prof. J. A. Gundy, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. H. L. Monroe, Mrs. C. M. Doughty, S. A. Ruger, and Clara Parrish.

Of these National representatives a number have signified their purpose to be present and address the conference. The conference proper will be begun March 10 at 9 A. M. The devotional exercises will be led by the Rev. William Copp of Minnesota. National Chairman Carl Stewart will call the conference to order.

Jacob S. Coxey of Coxey Army fame, will speak the night of March 11. Mrs. Maria Freeman Gray of California probably will make the opening address.

WHY MR. INGALLS WENT HOME.

Politicians Say He Is Needed to Make Peace in His District.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 26.—It is gossip of the politicians that John J. Ingalls canceled his engagements in the East, not on account of illness, but because his presence is needed at home to keep his Atchison County friends from taking sides for or against either Broderick or Bailey in the First District Congressional fight, and also to keep down any fight on Cyrus Leland in the forthcoming County Convention.

There is a disposition among Atchison County Republicans to take the chances and give the county's delegation to Broderick. Should this be done, Ingalls would go into the Senatorial contest with a fight against him in his own district.

McKinley Men in Jamestown.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The McKinley Republicans held a meeting in this city last night, and selected E. E. Woodbury, Surrogate of Chautauqua County, as a candidate for delegate to the National Convention in the interests of McKinley. Pledges of support from Cattaraugus County were received, and a fight will be made for McKinley against all other candidates.

Delegates from Rensselaer.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Rensselaer County to-day chose the following delegates to the State Convention: Edgar Lynd, John Waugh, Willis H. Onderdonk, W. D. Barnes, John E. MacLaren, and M. A. Wheeler.

A McKINLEY-FORAKER FIGHT.

Two Sets of Delegates Will Be Elected in Zanesville.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 26.—A McKinley-Foraker factional quarrel has broken out here, which will result in two sets of delegates to the State Convention.

The County Central Committee has been called to meet to select the county delegates. This committee is controlled by the McKinley-Van Voorhis faction. There was a meeting to-day of fifty leading Foraker Republicans of the district, by which a call for the county to select the delegates was issued.

The quarrel is also said to indicate the defeat of Van Voorhis for renomination for Congress.

Changed Their Convention Day.

DETROIT, Feb. 26.—After the date of the Republican State Convention to select delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis was fixed last Friday, it was found that the date, May 14, would conflict with

ARSENE HOUSSAYE DEAD

Last of the Romanticists and Most Faithful of the Idealists.

A PRINCE CHARMING OF THE EMPIRE

His Was One of the Most Attractive Personalities of Paris and His Work Is an Artist's.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Arsène Houssaye died to-day. He was born at Bruyères, in the Department of Aisne, March 28, 1815.

Arsène Houssaye was the Prince Charming of Paris in the epoch when Napoleon III. was Emperor, Baron Haussmann was Prefect, and the Comédie Française made as little money as the production of purely artistic works permitted. He was the Director of the Maison de Molière, a graceful poet, a critic of artists, a psychological novelist, a man of infinite wit, a man of the world, the husband of a Spanish gentlewoman when the Empress was a Spaniard, the owner of thirty-seven palaces, more or less, like Charles Nodier's mythical King of Bohemia, the prototype of his own reckless, learned, frivolous, enchanting Paris.

His father was a miller named Housset, and Arsène spelled his name Houssaye, because this was a nobler form of the ancestral patronymic. The Condorcets and the Agueseaus were his kinspeople; the Revolution was his favorite epoch of history; he had learned the classics thoroughly; he admired Voltaire, and yet he followed Hugo and Musset. The romanticists made of antithesis a literary rule, and he made of it a rule of life. He was a bohemian and a man of fashion, a poet and a man of wealth. He took breakfast with Glatigny or Daumier and dined with Persigny or Morny. He was a laborious man of letters, a real artist always, and Marie Garcia died of love for him.

He published in 1836 two novels, "La Couronne de Bleuets" and "La Pêcheresse," which Jules Janin lauded, which Théophile Gautier praised, and then he was famous. He wrote critical reviews of the Salon, a "Galerie de Portraits du XVIIIe Siècle," a "Histoire de la Peinture Flamande et Hollandaise," and then he was celebrated as one of the most impressive writers of his time. At the revolution of 1848 he presided over the irrepressible students' banquet, ran for office against Odilon Barrot, was defeated, and wrote "Philosophes et Comédiennes."

When Napoleon became Emperor, Houssaye was already Director of the Comédie Française, and he composed for Rachel, its star, the cantata, "L'Empire c'est La Paix," which might have made perpetual the Emperor's dictum, if "the Empire stands for peace" had not been a phrase in the air. Houssaye gave plays of Hugo, Dumas, Musset, and Augier, while the classicists clamored for Ponsard and the school of common sense. He was brave, but the battle was arduous, and he gave way in 1856 to the business-like Empis. The Emperor created for Houssaye the sinecure of "Inspecteur des Musées de Province," and appointed him an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Houssaye published, in 1851, "Le Voyage à ma Fenêtre"; in 1854, "Le Repentir de Marion"; in 1860, "Mlle. de La Vallière and Mme. de Montespan"; in 1869, "Les Parisiennes"; in 1870, the last of the series of novels on "Les Grandes Dames," as characteristic of the empire as the caricatures of Gavarni; in 1875, "Les Dianes et les Vénus"; in 1883, "Les Douze Nouvelles"—to mention only the most praiseworthy of his score or more of novels.

He published "Les Sentiers Perdus" in 1841, "La Poésie dans les Bois" in 1845, "Poems Antiquet" in 1855, "La Symphonie des Vingt Ans" in 1867—to mention only his most artistic poems.

He wrote the "Histoire du Quarante et Unième Fauteuil de l'Académie Française" in 1855, the history of great men, like Molière, whom the Académie did not elect to membership among the Immortals, "Le Roi Voltaire," in 1858, "J. J. Rousseau et Mme. de Warens" in 1863, "Notre Dame de Thermidor," in 1867, a history of Mme. Tallien; "Les Comédiennes de Molière" in 1873, "Les Confessions," his memoirs, in 1885 to 1891, and many other works of great merit. He was editor-in-chief of L'Artiste for many years; he was a proprietor and the editor of La Presse, in 1861; he wrote a series of letters on Parisian events to The New-York Tribune. There have been several editions of his collected works. He was the father of Henry Houssaye, recently elected a member of the Académie Française.

Arsène Houssaye was the last of the Romanticists, the most faithful of the idealists in French literature, and his was one of Paris's most attractive personalities. He had been extraordinarily handsome, he had known intimately the great men of his country, he talked as he wrote, interestingly, melodiously, wittily, about them, about books, about paintings, about anything serious or insignificant, and he never uttered a commonplace.

BALDISSERA CHIEF IN AFRICA.

Humbert Will Go to Naples and Salute the Reinforcing Troops.

ROME, Feb. 26.—For some reason not clearly explained, Lieut. Gen. Baldissera, commanding the military division of Novara, has at the last moment been appointed to the chief command of the Italian forces in Africa, instead of Lieut. Gen. Pelloux, whose appointment was announced Monday.

The Government has received information that the Abyssinian army, after passing Mareb, returned to Adua, where they went into camp.

King Humbert will go to Naples Feb. 28, and remain there over Feb. 29, for the purpose of saluting the troops about to start for Africa.

Advices received by the Government from Adigrat, the Italian headquarters in Abyssinia, state that the Italian troops have had another engagement with the force under command of Ras Sebat, one of the native chiefs, who some time ago deserted the Italians, taking with him quite a number of his followers.

The battle resulted in the defeat of the Abyssinians, who lost sixty killed and 100 wounded. Nine of the Italian soldiers were killed and twenty-eight were wounded.

A CONCESSION BY PORTUGAL.

Interpellation Evidently Embarrassing in the Chamber of Deputies.

LISBON, Feb. 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Senhor de Soveral, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied to the inquiry made in the chamber Feb. 23 by Senhor Carvalho as to the truth of the report that the territory on the bank of the Cateme River, opposite Lourenzo Marquez, East Africa, had been conceded to a German named Eiffel, who had sold the concession to Germany.

Senhor de Soveral declared that Portugal had ceded nothing to a foreign Government. Senhor Carvalho, however, was not satisfied with this reply, and pressed for an answer to the question regarding the concession of Eiffel, whereupon the Minister stated that the Government was examining into the question, and would seek to settle in the customary diplomatic manner, or by other means permitted by law.

STEAMSHIP EPWORTH WRECKED.

Vessel and Cargo Lost Near Great Harbor, Abaco, After a Storm.

NASSAU, N. P., Feb. 26.—The British steamship Epworth, Capt. Gautier, which sailed from New-Orleans Feb. 11, via Newport News, for Ipswich, with a cargo of corn, went ashore near Great Harbor, Abaco, Feb. 20.

The Epworth encountered a heavy storm off Cape Hatteras, and bore for Nassau. Arrived off Great Harbor, she took on board a pilot and attempted to make the harbor, but grounded. The vessel, with 1,600 bags of corn, is a total loss. Capt. Gautier and his crew reached Nassau in safety.

Maceo Was Wounded at Guines.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—A dispatch from Havana says that a letter found in the pocket of an insurgent who was killed in battle proves that the rebel leader, Antonio Maceo, was wounded in a skirmish at Guines.

MARSOVAN'S ARMENIANS KILLED.

One Hundred and Fifty Massacred and Five Hundred Impressed in Islam—Fear of Russian Invasion.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Daily News to-morrow will publish a dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent, in which he says he learns from private sources that the Turks in Marsovan surrounded the Armenian quarter of that place Feb. 14 and demanded that the inhabitants accept Islam.

About 500 of the Armenians consented, but 150 of them refused, whereupon they were attacked and massacred.

The correspondent adds that, for weeks past, all news from Asia Minor has been carefully suppressed, and this fact has caused great uneasiness in official circles, in which it is feared that news of fresh massacres will hasten Russian occupation of the country.

The Daily Chronicle to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying a fresh series of massacres has occured in the Sivas and Kharpoot districts. No details of the outrages are obtainable.

Russian Ambassador and Sultan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—Much comment has been caused here by the frequent audiences with the Sultan of M. de Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador. These audiences, it is said, are held in compliance with the request of the Sultan.

ARBITRATION LEAGUE JUBILANT.

Greed for Land and Gold Cause of Trouble in the Transvaal.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—At the annual meeting of the Arbitration League this evening a resolution was adopted expressing joy at the rapid, almost marvelous, progress of the movement for the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration for the settlement of differences between Great Britain and the United States, and the hopeful prospects for the speedy achievement of the project.

There was adopted also a resolution declaring that the greed for gold and land was at the bottom of the present troubles in the Transvaal and elsewhere, and denouncing the unrighteous practices adopted for the gratification of this greed.

CHANGES IN BELGIAN CABINET.

M. de Smet de Nayer Succeeds M. de Burlet as Prime Minister.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 26.—A royal decree has been issued accepting the resignation of M. de Burlet, Prime Minister, Minister of the Interior, and Minister of Instruction, and appointing M. Favereau Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. de Smet de Nayer, the Minister of Finance, succeeds M. de Burlet as Prime Minister. M. de Burlet has been appointed Minister to Portugal and has also been made a Minister of State which is tantamount to creating him a member of the Privy Council.

TRANSVAAL PROPERTY FORFEITED.

If Convicted, Arrested Uitlanders Lose Their Mining Shares.

PRETORIA, Feb. 26.—The High Court of the South African Republic has confirmed the interdictory proclamation issued by President Kruger regarding the mining shares and other property held in the Rand by the persons who were arrested at Johannesburg and brought here for trial.

The proclamation declares the property mentioned forfeited in the event of the conviction of the owners thereof.

American Newspaper Man Liberated.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—A dispatch to The Imparcial from Havana says that, upon the request of United States Consul General Williams, Captain General Weyler has ordered the release of Charles Michelson, the correspondent in Cuba of The New-York Journal, and Lorenzo Betancourt, his interpreter, who were arrested yesterday morning and confined in Morro Castle, after having visited the insurgent quarters, and Messrs. Michelson and Betancourt have been liberated.

Supplies for Armenians in Marash.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 26.—United States Minister Terrill has received a telegram from Marash, stating that supplies for the relief of the Armenians in Asia Minor are obtainable in Marash. Messrs. Hubbell and Mason, of the American Red Cross Society, will start for Zeitoun to-day, if the irades permitting their departure are ready, as it is expected they will be.

Tumultuous Spaniards in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—A slight disturbance took place last night in front of the offices of Le Petit Parisien, where the managers of that paper had hoisted the Cuban flag. Many Spaniards, residents of Paris, objected, assembled in front of the building, and cheered for Spain. They were dispersed by the police, and some of them were arrested. These were released after a short detention in the police station.

Egyptian Evacuation in Discussion.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Le Figaro says that the European Foreign Offices are now discussing the Egyptian question in the light of whether Great Britain has entered into any engagement to evacuate that country, and also whether the circumstances are favorable to evacuation.

Wreckage on Colombian Coast.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 26.—The coast between the mouth of the Chagres River and Bocas del Toro is strewn with wreckage, including a number of paneled doors, apparently from the cabins of a steamer. The other wreckage also is of a character to indicate that a steam vessel has been lost.

Costaki Pasha Interviews Salisbury.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—After the adjournment of the Cabinet meeting to-day Lord Salisbury had a long interview with Costaki Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, at the Foreign Office.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—NORMANDIE—Maurice Grau.

—EVERETT—John C. Wyman of Providence.

ST. DENIS—Bishop John H. Vincent of Topeka, Kan.

—CAMBRIDGE—Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island.

—MURRAY HILL—Bishop John P. Newman of Omaha and Bank Superintendent F. D. Kilburn of Albany.

—WINDSOR—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and D. W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.

—HOLLAND—Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago, Henry M. Whitney of Boston, Hiram W. Sibley of Rochester, John Paul Jones of Washington, and Capt. W. W. Peabody of Cincinnati.

—WALDORF—Ex-Congressman R. B. F. Peirce of Indiana, Lyttleton Cooke of Louisville, John G. Milburn, John N. Scatcherd, Robert L. Fryer, and George Urban, Jr., of Buffalo, and John Gill and J. Swan Frick of Baltimore.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—NORMANDIE—Thomas H. Hubbard, New-York.

—PAGE'S—August Hegermien, Jr., New-York; Oliver Jones, Brooklyn.

—EBBITT—M. Bristol, J. H. Mumford, C. A. Musselman, Warren Biglow, New-York.

—COCHRAN—Mr. and Mrs. John E. Matthews, Miss Mollie Matthews, Miss Annie Matthews.

—WILLARD'S—W. E. Losze, A. Reuben, N. D. Webster, J. D. Roche, J. J. D. Doherty, New-York.

—RIGGS—A. C. Isaacs, George W. Catt, W. R. Platt, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Fisher, Brooklyn.

—RALEIGH—J. A. August, Jr., J. E. Hazard, W. Gilpatrick, S. Samuel, G. W. Read, C. E. McCandless, and F. P. Morse.

—ARLINGTON—F. B. Downs, Miss A. F. Platt, S. Johnson, J. P. Robinson, J. F. Mooney, M. I. Phelan, E. F. Slater, and C. E. Gill, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—A. M. Dally, Antonio Rosines, Guy Rosines, Wesley Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bass, Mortimer Fargo and wife, B. C. Batcheller, Henry Melville, Francis T. Bowles, William S. Logan, Mrs. M. C. Wallace, Mrs. A. M. Henry, and George A. Wyman, New-York.

RAINES FACES A REVOLT

Continued from Page 1.

the developments was the fact that Mr. Brackett of Saratoga had a bit of independence about him. He has said nothing on the Raines bill, but has been put down as an out-and-out "machine" man, and here he is to-day leading the forces against the "machine" programme.

The roll was called for proposed amendments. Dr. Brush of Kings proposed the two which caused the hardest discussion. He demanded a different basis of dividing the revenue. He wanted to lessen the robbery to be imposed on the cities. He proposed that the maximum license fee for the sale of exclusively malt liquors be $200, and that the revenue be divided, one-third to the State and two-thirds to the city or town in which the fees are paid.

A long discussion followed this. G. A. Davis and Mr. Harrison of Erie said they were opposed to the bill because they thought it a bad measure in principle. Senator White denounced it as bad politics, and he frankly declared that he was opposed to it. "I would support it if it were made a caucus measure," he said. He explained that there were many German-American citizens in his town of Syracuse who were hotly opposed to the Raines bill, and desired him to vote against, it but he would be loyal to the party, and, if it became a party measure, would feel compelled to go against the wishes of his constituents.

Senator Brackett opposed the measure because of its provisions relating to hotels. He proposed a reduction of license for them and also a change which would allow hotels in which no bar is maintained to serve liquor to guests with meals, without the payment of any license fee. He made a fight for the changes, which was so emphatic that the leaders were forced to give attention, although it is doubtful if they are inclined to grant the concession.

Wine Growers Protest.

Another surprise was developed. Mr. Sheppard, who has been counted as solid with the "machine," opposed the bill, because it makes no difference in fees in favor of the seller of light wines. There are many vineyards in his district, and the winemakers are opposed to the Raines bill. The opposition of Mr. Sheppard gave another pause to Ellsworth, Raines & Co.

Mr. Pavey denounced the bill as wrong in principle, and so did Wieman of Kings and Harrison of Monroe. Parsons of Monroe lined up against it on the ground that it is bad political policy. Mr. Parsons is reckoned one of the most sagacious politicians in the Senate, and, while heretofore he has not declared himself, he has been expected to join in the opposition which the city members are making. His expression in the conference to-day reflected the ideas of his Rochester constituents not more than they did the views of certain Republican politicians, who believe that the Raines bill is such an obnoxious measure as to cause revolt in the party if it shall become a law.

Senator Seibert of Erie went so far as to declare, for a finality, that he would oppose the bill.

Senator Lamy opposed it on general principles, as a robber measure. He proposed an amendment reducing the license fees, and removing some of the restriction from grocers who sell liquor.

All the amendments proposed were discussed somewhat.

Action Is Postponed.

No action was taken on any of them. The leaders were so astounded at the show of opposition that they wanted time to confer. Some Republican Senators say that the opposition to-day was so great that the leaders will not dare try to force the bill as a caucus measure in its present form. The proposition to divide the revenue on a one-third and two-thirds basis might satisfy enough of the city members, so that it could be passed. They say it will be amended in some particulars, and will then go through. It is doubtful if it could be passed in its present form.

TRUE MEANING OF THE RAINES BILL.

Senator Foley Gives His Reasons for Opposing the Measure.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Senator Foley (Dem., New-York,) to-day, in an interview explaining why he dissented from the proposed favorable report on the Raines Liquor Tax bill, said:

"If the original intention of the Legislature upon the subject of excise was to benefit the morals of the community, such an intention has been lost sight of in making this bill a political grab of the most pronounced character, designed to assist the Republican machine by creating a vast amount of patronage, and directing into the State Treasury, to assist in lowering the tax rate, moneys that really belong to the cities and counties for the care of their institutions for unfortunate persons. No better indication of the thoroughly partisan character of this proposed legislation can be given than to recite some of the happenings to the bill since it was originally presented.

"When the high license rates were made known there came outcries from at least forty small Republican localities that the rates were absolutely prohibitive. The Republican progenitors of the measure immediately granted relief by lowering rates in these places, thus casting upon the cities even a larger percentage of the support of these places. With this and other amendments, the bill was said to be reported, but again Republican localities made a demand for reduced rates, and to twenty villages, all Republican, was granted a reduction of one-half in their license fees, cities still remaining at the original figure, and by this reduction for Republican localities laying upon the cities a greater proportion of the burden of raising a sufficient amount of tax."

diversion of funds from cities to the State by taking one-half of the net proceeds of licenses will not reduce the revenues for charitable purposes is absolutely and almost maliciously false. By no possible figuring, and with the increased fee taken into consideration, can it be demonstrated that after the big political machine is paid, Republican Treasurers paid their per cent., and the half taken by the State, there will be anything like the same amount of money left for the care of the poor, sick, and other suffering humanity in the cities and counties. Especially is this true when it is seen that by late amendments high license is practically abandoned in all the villages of the State, while it is continued in the cities and larger places. Thus the onus of assisting in lowering the tax rate is placed entirely upon the cities, while counties where there are no cities are to profit largely by the scheme. This is particularly the fact in relation to cities of the first class, where Deputy Inspectors are situated to avoid giving either the Controller or County Treasurer a percentage for collecting the tax. If there be a reduction in the number of saloons, as it is said there will be under this measure, then it is evident that there can be nothing but loss to the cities under the bill, unless the State assumes the care of all charitable institutions.

"A conservative estimate of the amount of excise moneys that will be used to pay for the collection of the tax by Republican officials places it at $130,000, without considering the litigation that will necessarily ensue. This is to be deducted from the gross receipts, and when the net receipts are determined, then one-half of that amount must go to the State. In some of the counties the proceeds will barely pay the expense of collection, but such a county will get its share of one-half of the money that goes to the State in a reduction of its tax levy. The injustice of this is apparent. The bill violates every principle of home rule and strikes at the basic principles of municipal government.

"In many more ways the bill violates the rights of municipalities, tramples upon the privileges of citizens, and militates against the property-holding laws of the State. The burdens which it lays upon the individual, particularly the poor man, makes a class legislation of the most pronounced character. In this respect its faults are too numerous to go into detail."

A PLEA FOR THE SALOON KEEPERS.

Unsuccessful Effort to Bring the Adler Bill Before the House.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Under the call for the report from the Excise Committee Mr. Kempner, in the House to-day, moved to discharge the committee from the further consideration of Mr. Adler's bill legalizing saloons, which had been injured by the recent Court of Appeals decision bearing upon the maintenance of a saloon within 200 feet of a church or school.

Arguing in favor of the motion, Mr. Kempner said the matter had been delayed long enough. The question which the bill sought to dispose of was one which must be considered sooner or later by the Legislature. Why then, he said, allow the bill to lie in committee? Governmental confiscation was the title of what the bill proposed to remedy. The whole country was looking toward the Legislature and wondering what would be done. The provision of the law of 1892, by which the people who maintained saloons within 200 feet of a church had been injured, was a blue one, and the Legislature of 1892 had not intended to enact such a proposition.

The committee had given hearings upon the matter, but for some reason it had delayed to report the bill either favorably or for the consideration of the House. People whose all depended upon the action of the House in this matter were pleading to both branches of the Legislature for immediate action.

Chairman Allds of the Excise Committee could not, he said, blame Mr. Kempner for the stand he had taken nor for the desire to have his motion carried. True, the Excise Committee had had the matter under consideration for a long time. Still, when Mr. Kempner claimed that no action had been taken by the Excise Committee upon the matter he did the committee an injustice and was a trifle violent under the circumstances.

That he had claimed the committee had done nothing, Mr. Kempner denied. He had respect for the committee, but believed the Adler bill had remained there long enough.

Mr. Allds then continued that he had understood Mr. Kempner to criticise the committee. Still, if he had not it was all right. The saloon men who had been injured were partly responsible for the position in which they had found themselves. Their case before the Court of Appeals had been bungled. While the House might demand a report upon this matter from the Excise Committee, the committee did not think that the time had yet come when the matter called up by Mr. Kempner should be considered by the Legislature.

Mr. Kempner called for the yeas and nays upon his motion, and it was lost by a party vote of 78 nays to 45 yeas.

As the Speaker announced the result of the vote, Mr. Kempner came quickly down toward the well, and shaking his hand at the Speaker, loudly cried: "Mr. Speaker, I give notice now, that under its proper order of business I will, every day, renew my motion which has just been lost. And, Mr. Speaker," and here Mr. Kempner raised his voice to a louder pitch, "we will fight it out upon this line if it takes all Summer."

"That," quietly replied the Speaker, "is a privilege the gentleman has."

Trying to Avoid High License.

BABYLON, L. I., Feb. 26.—Saloon keepers in this village have followed the example of those elsewhere, and have put in applications for licenses for 1896, in order to avoid the high rates of the Raines law. The Excise Commissioners, it is said, favor granting these applications, but the temperance people are protesting against such action. It is probable, however, that the licenses will be granted.

"THE GODDESS OF TRUTH."

Lillian Russell and Her Gowns Appear in a New Operetta at Abbey's Theatre.

Periodical exhibitions of Lillian Russell are a part of the destiny of the Nation. Whether they add to the gayety of the Nation or not, they have grown greater with years. Whenever the prima donna is on the stage she fills the scene, and when she poses in her ornate draperies in the revealing glare of the calcium light, there is ample room for observation and meditation. That there are many persons in this metropolis who regard Lillian Russell as an interesting and instructive spectacle cannot be denied, and her portrait is much admired by those cheering young men who, according to Bertie Van Alstyne, in "The Henrietta," think "they are devils of fellows, but they arn't." Let us grant at once that Miss Russell is, like dear Little Buttercup of old, "a plump and pleasing person." It may be added that she wears garments of wondrous aspect and subtle allurement for the feminine eye.

She has placed before the writers of operetta books a new and difficult problem. To build a good comic opera around her would be at once a feat of engineering and circumnavigation. Hitherto shipwreck has been the fate of the adventurous. The latest attempt is called "The Goddess of Truth," of which the book was constructed by Stanislas Stange and the music by Julian Edwards. This new environment of Miss Russell was placed on exhibition last night, at Abbey's Theatre, where assembled a considerable body of persons addicted to the comic opera habit.

Mr. Stange, having gone to the source of the best operettas of our time, came near to solving the problem which Miss Russell sets. He has written a book which, if not altogether excellent, is certainly much the best in which this singer has appeared in her recent seasons. To be sure, W. S. Gilbert is the originator of the fundamental ideas, but Mr. Stange has frankly admitted that fact. His book is fairly well constructed; his plot is clearly made known; and his situations are simple. He has, of course, been hampered by the imperative and unavoidable demands to give Miss Russell abundant opportunity to pose in her handsome gowns and to sing; but in the first part of the first act, and in her principal scene in the second, he has given her some humor of a kind within the narrow range of her ability as an actress. This is an unusual and laudable achievement. It must be said, on the other hand, that the action of Mr. Stange's book is generally slow and his dialogue utterly deficient in literary polish or incisive wit. There is humor, but it is generally obvious and at times rude. But no serious fault should be found with a man who has made a respectable attempt to carry the heavy burden of Miss Russell's requirements. As operetta books go in these barren days, Mr. Stange's "Goddess of Truth" is a good piece of work.

The music of Mr. Julian Edwards ought to please the average theatregoer, and to do that has evidently been his business-like object. It is light, pretty, tuneful music, abounding in simple melodic forms and well-marked elementary rhythms. It sometimes falls into the lightest triviality, but for the most part it has grace and attractiveness. The orchestration is especially well done. It combines solidity and firmness with sensuous warmth, and is the work of a skillful musician. A man who can write such a pretty trio as the "Auf Wiedersehen," however, ought not to permit himself to produce such a commonplace thing as Miss Russell's first song. Furthermore, Mr. Edwards should be more modest. He has written too much music. Many of his numbers would be better if they were only half as long, and the movement of the entire operetta would be brisker.

Last night's performance was not what the same company will give later on, when the stage business gains in celerity. It is not likely that the vocal merit of the entertainment will increase much, for it is not a company of singers. Miss Russell was in better voice than she was in her last season here, and her efforts were tolerably well seconded by Mr. Richie Ling. The efforts of Leo Dietrichstein to sing were lugubrious, but his acting as a silly Prince was capital. J. W. Herbert as King Timiski and Frederic Solomon as King Olgai were moderately amusing, and Jennie Weatherby was also commendable as the Princess Nitso. The operetta was well mounted, and will probably please the public.

UNION COLLEGE MAY REMOVE TO ALBANY

A Majority of the Trustees Said to Favor the Change.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The Committee of Fifty-one, which has in charge the project for the removal of Union College to Albany, to-night decided to present to the Legislature a bill calling for the bonding of the city for $1,000,000 for the purpose.

It was announced at the meeting that President Raymond of the college had said that a majority of the Trustees, at least, would favor the removal, providing that suitable buildings were placed at the disposal of the college.

With the $1,000,000, four buildings will be erected on city land, which will be supplied with every convenience necessary to a first grade university.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—2:45 A. M.—1,632 First Avenue; tenement of John Martin; damage, $300.

—9:00 A. M.—36 Division Street; chimney; no damage.

—10:15 A. M.—1,783 First Avenue; John Frawley; tenement; damage, $100.

—12:50 P. M.—51 East Thirtieth Street; Gilbert Beekman; chimney; no damage.

—1:10 P. M.—34 Cherry Street; James Luozzo; tenement; damage trifling.

—1:15 P. M.—537 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Max Stead; dwelling; damage, $25.

—5:30 P. M.—141 East Fifty-eighth Street; Elisa Bachmann; damage, $50.

—6:50 P. M.—32 Willett Street; Jacob Gilp; damage, $15.

—8:00 P. M.—1,343 Webster Avenue; Eugene Bertin; damage, $50.

—9:15 P. M.—213 Forsyth Street; A. Lentz; damage trifling.

—9:30 P. M.—109 West Forty-sixth Street; S. J. Porter; damage, $50.

—9:50 P. M.—214 East Fifty-second Street; Michael Harrun, tin roofer, and others; damage, $275.

THIS A RUNAWAY STORM

Should Have Gone up the Valley of the St. Lawrence.

WORK OF REMOVING THE SNOW

Nothing Done Last Night Above Houston Street—Up Town to be Attacked To-day.

Snow began falling just after 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and fell with persistency until about 10 o'clock last night. The storm was at no time severe, but enough snow fell to set the Street Cleaning Department at work, and Col. Waring called on Herbert Tate, the contractor, for assistance.

The storm came somewhat as a surprise to the Weather Bureau, which had foretold clearing weather. It was explained that the storm came from the neighborhood of the great lakes. Its centre was over Lake Michigan Tuesday night, and moved southward yesterday morning, so that New-York was included in its easterly motion. It had been expected that it would take the track often followed under similar circumstances and go up the Valley of the St. Lawrence.

There was comparatively little wind with the storm, and that came from the northeast. It's greatest velocity was fifteen miles an hour. The thermometer also showed no great changes during the day, the coldest being 13° early in the morning.

The total snowfall up to 8 o'clock last night, when the Weather Bureau's record was taken, was .17 of an inch of melted snow. This is equivalent to an inch and a quarter or an inch and a half of solid snow.

This fall was, however, enough to start the street cleaners at work. Although the three-inch limit was not reached, Mr. Tate was notified about 7 o'clock last night, and he at once got his men out.

It was decided to attempt to clean only the lower part of the city before this morning. The territory on which work was started was the First and Second Districts of the Street Cleaning Department, which include all of the city below Houston Street.

John C. Soley, who had charge of the work for the Street Cleaning Department said last night: "We hope to have all the lower part of the city cleaned by morning. There will probably be about 500 men at work. With the experience gained from the previous snowstorm, I think we can accomplish it.

"No attempt will be made to clean the upper part of the city until to-morrow morning. The streets in the business district practically cannot be cleaned in the daytime, while up-town there is very little difference.

"One thing, the experience of the other snowstorm has taught us. We shall devote especial attention to-night to cleaning the streets in the tenement house district about Hester Street. If we leave them until the daytime, we find that the people will throw garbage in the snow, which greatly increases the difficulty of removing it."

Snowplows were sent through the street first, and then the men and carts followed. As fast as each cart was loaded the snow was dumped into the river at the nearest dumping station.

The men who manned the snowplows were employees of the department, and the plows themselves were city property. These men were taken from the list of "extras," that is eligible men who are awaiting regular work as street cleaners. The rest of the workmen were in the employ of Contractor Tate.

The start was made about 8:30 last night. One of the first places where work was begun was in John Street, near Cliff, where a steep grade makes it dangerous to leave snow. From this point it was planned to send plows through John and Nassau Streets and then in the neighborhood of City Hall Park.

It did not look at 10 o'clock last night as if the department would realize its expectations of clearing all the lower part of the city, and a trip through some of the streets found comparatively few from which the snow had been removed.

A large gang of men was hard at work in Broadway, near Grand Street, and the snow was being rapidly carted away. From that point to City Hall Park no shovelers could be seen, and the snow on the side streets was apparently untouched.

Park Row was the scene of much greater activity. Almost its entire length the snow was piled up at the side of the street, and eight or ten carts were being used to carry it away. On the Bowery the same results could be seen. On both streets, however, assistance was received from the Third Avenue Railroad Company, which sent its big cable sweeper along its tracks about 8 o'clock. A snow sweeper of the Fourth Avenue line, drawn by eight horses, also passed through the lower part of Park Row a short time after.

An excellent opportunity to watch the workings of the system was given on the block in Chambers Street, between Broadway and Centre Street, where three plows and a gang of men took away the snow in a very short time.

In the down-town districts the work, unimpeded by street cars or trucks, went on with rapidity. Nassau Street was one of the first attacked, on account of its narrowness.

It was said last night the whole upper part of the city would be cleaned to-day. The snow is light and easy to handle.

VICTIMS OF THE ICY PAVEMENT.

Mrs. Pear Fell While Returning from the Theatre—Nurse's Spine Broken.

Mrs. Lena Pear of 49 Allen Street, died last night in Hudson Street Hospital. Mrs. Pear and her husband had been to the Thalia Theatre, in the Bowery, and as they stepped off the gutter into the street, she slipped and fell. She was carried into the power house of the Third Avenue Cable Road.

An ambulance call was sent in to Hudson Street Hospital, after some delay, and House Surgeon Ford responded in just four minutes.

The woman had had continuous hemorrhages, however, and had nearly bled to death. The surgeon said she should have had immediate treatment. At the hospital every remedy known to medical science was availed of, but she sank rapidly. She leaves two young children.

Miss Helen Gottschalk of 35 Grove Street, a nurse well known in Red Cross circles, and who was formerly connected with the Willard Parker Hospital, slipped and fell on the pavement on Sixty-first Street, near Lexington Avenue, yesterday. At her request she was removed to the Red Cross Hospital, on West One Hundredth Street, near the Boulevard, where it was found that her spine had been broken. She is in a very serious condition, and it is feared that her injury may result fatally.

COMING EVENTS.

—Huguenot Society of America meeting, 105 East Twenty-second Street, to-night, 8:30.

—Meeting of Federation of East Side Workers, 339 East Fourth Street, to-day, 4 P. M.

—Cornell University Club dinner, Waldorf, this evening, 6:30.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PORT HURON, Mich., Feb. 26.—The dry goods store of Meisel Brothers was burned this morning. The building was valued at $20,000 and stock at $50,000. Both are a total loss. The fire is supposed to have originated from the crossing of electric light wires. The building and stock are insured. The shoe store of W. G. Young, in the basement, was also destroyed.

READING, Penn., Feb. 26.—The four-story brick building at Eighth and Olney Streets, occupied by A. J. Brumbach, clothing manufacturer; J. F. McConnell's nickel plating works, and the Star Machine Screw Company, was burned this morning. Loss, $45,000; insurance, $35,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—More than a quarter of a million gallons of beer were spoiled by fire in the cooling rooms of the M. Brand Brewing Company, Elston Avenue and Snow Street, last night. The damage to the beer and the building in which it was housed is estimated at $47,000.

UTICA, Feb. 26.—The Union School Building at Holland Patent, a stone building two stories high, was burned to-day. The fire started from the furnace. The books of the library were saved. The loss is estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000 with an insurance of $5,600.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The foundry of Kurtz Buhrer, on Austin Avenue, was burned last night. Loss, $135,000. I. S. Gunsburg was severely burned while attempting to aid the firemen in extinguishing the blaze.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 26.—The Sidney sewer pipe and tera cotta works, at Sidney, Kitsap County, were burned last night. The plant was valued at $75,000 and insured for $15,000.

SLATER, Mo., Feb. 26.—Fire destroyed the Hotel Hughes and the Post Office Building this morning. The loss is $50,000; half insured.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 26.—A. B. Hull & Co.'s wholesale grocery was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $10,000.

REMEMBERS THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

A Crank Believes He Is the Adam of the Jewish Race and Demands Support from Rabbi Mendes.

Dr. Henry Pereira Mendes, the well-known rabbi of 6 West Ninth Street, who on the night of March 5, 1893, was shot and almost murdered by a Moorish beggar named José Mesrachki, whose demand for money he had refused, had another experience yesterday with a crank who wanted money.

The man gave his name as John P. O'Donohue. He said he was a printer, thirty-seven years old, and lived at 5 Eleventh Street, Hoboken, N. J. He was arrested at Rabbi Mendes's house yesterday. He believes that he is Adam, and that he is on earth a second time. Dr. Mendes received a remarkable letter from O'Donohue yesterday, which read in part as follows:

Dear Sir: For twenty years I have been asserting myself to be Eve's heel, and Eve's heel was Adam, the founder of the genealogy of the Jewish books of the Old Testament, and I am, therefore, the Adam of the Jewish race. Now I am compelled to say that I must be recognized among the Jewish people of the City of New-York, and I insist upon your priests and people making my acquaintance socially and providing me, from the multitudes of your riches, with any money in any amount. I would suggest that a committee be appointed to make my acquaintance and visit me at my own home, that I may ask of them. This matter is not a matter of church forms and ceremonies. It is a matter of family blood, and, as by the Bible I am the first man mentioned in the world, the Creator having spoken to Eve concerning her heel before Cain was born, I am necessarily Adam. I have a birthmark upon my heel. Therefore, I demand recognition from the Jewish people, who were the descendants of the first born of each generation from Adam to Jesus Christ, where the genealogy has strangely ended.

Capt. O'Brien, to whom the letter was turned over, directed Dr. Mendes to make an appointment with the crank yesterday, when he was arrested. He was arraigned at Jefferson Market Court in the afternoon, and when gazing over the desk he mistook Magistrate Brann for Adam. He also saw typewriters flying about. He showed the small, red mark on his heel which has given rise to his pretensions, and which he claims was caused by crushing the serpent's head. He told the reporters that he had visions of the flood, and was looking for Eve. He said he lived in Hoboken with his mother and sister, and seemed quite intelligent and perfectly sane on every subject but his reincarnation of Adam. He was committed to Bellevue Hospital for an examination as to his sanity.

Ashantee Expedition Receives Praise.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The military expedition which was sent to Ashantee under command of Col. Sir Francis Scott has returned to England. The troops disembarked in the Thames this afternoon, and were inspected and congratulated by Gen. Lord Wolesley, Commander in Chief of the British Army.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. Odena and Patoka. E. & W. These patterns are protected by patents.

MARRIED.

DEARTH—VAIL.—On Wednesday, the 26th of February, 1896, at Grace Church, by the rector, Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., C

ROW AMONG WHEELMEN

E. J. Tinsdale and M. L. Bridgman Accused of Treachery.

CAUSED A SURPRISE AT ALBANY

They Came Out for an Amendment to the Baggage Bill That Was Unexpected.

A new disturbance, and one of goodly proportions, is promised in the Cyclists' Federation of this city, and it is all about the action of the President, M. L. Bridgman, and E. J. Tinsdale, Chairman of the Law Committee, at Albany, Tuesday, when the Armstrong Baggage bill had its hearing before the Railroad Committee. While Chief Consul Potter and the other representative wheelmen were trying to advance the bill, Mr. Tinsdale delivered himself in favor of an amendment to it, and was supported by Mr. Bridgman. Their action has been characterized by their fellow-members in the league and Cyclists' Federation in no measured terms, and in the latter organization the feeling is running so strong that a special meeting is likely to be held Saturday night to take action in the matter.

It is argued that by the stand they took in Albany, Messrs. Tinsdale and Bridgman gave to the railroad men and professional politicians what was in effect support in their efforts to defeat the measure. J. B. Townsend, First Vice President of the Cyclists' Federation, was about town yesterday freely denouncing the action of his two fellow-officers, and circulating a petition for a special meeting Saturday night. Some members of the Executive Committee were equally incensed with Mr. Townsend, because, according to their statements, both Tinsdale and Bridgman had been sent to Albany instructed to support the bill.

Chief Consul Potter returned from Albany late last night, and his indignation simply bubbled over. Oratory is his forte, but he stammered over the weakness of the language as he delivered himself in the following words:

"Mr. Tinsdale and Mr. Bridgman went to Albany the day before the hearing, and I have been informed that Mr. Tinsdale conferred privately with the persons interested in the defeat of the bill, and represented himself to be an expert railroad lawyer, sent by the Cyclists' Federation to take full charge of the wheelmen's interests. He seems to have made no mention that the League of American Wheelmn had framed this bill, as the representative organization of the State, and that the league members all over the State had been working for its passage. When we arrived at the capital, I found many League of American Wheelmen members present, waiting in the committee rooms and the corridor. There were wheelmen from nearly all the principal cities in the State. The greatest interest was manifested. We had a talk with both Mr. Tinsdale and Mr. Bridgman about the bill. Mr. Tinsdale was reticent, and apparently preoccupied when the hearing was called. I asked Mr. Tinsdale if he would like to speak, and how much time he would consume. He made no answer.

"Mr. Carr of the Delaware and Hudson Road said that he was familiar with the rule requiring that the opposition should first be heard, but he understood that the gentlemen representing the cyclists were ready to propose a compromise bill and for this reason suggested that they should first be heard.'

"I was surprised, but suspected no treachery, and addressing the Chair, I stated that no compromise had been proposed, or would be, and that the debate must proceed in the usual way. The opposition advanced its arguments and Mr. Armstrong, father of the bill, then made the introductory speech in its favor. Mr. Armstrong concluded by introducing me. I had risen to my feet to speak, but before I could do so Mr. Tinsdale, in another part of the room, demanded recognition of the Chair. The Chairman accorded the privilege of the floor to Mr. Tinsdale in precedence of myself, stating from the chair that he had previously promised Mr. Tinsdale to hear him next. Mr. Tinsdale then made his not eloquent but memorable speech advocating an amendment to the bill, which wholly destroyed its intent. The railroad men received it's remarks with evident satisfaction, while every wheelman in the room sat dumfounded. I followed Mr. Tinsdale and denounced his treachery in the strongest language I could command.

"The action of Messrs. Tinsdale and Bridgman was discourteous to our division, and an insult to Mr. Armstrong. We had all believed that they were in Albany to support the measure."

BROOKLYN'S CYCLE SHOW.

Novel Features to be Seen at the Local Show Next Month.

According to the checking of the exhibitors' lists at a meeting of the Directors of the Cycle Club of Brooklyn, held last night, it appears that the coming Cycle Show, which will open in the old armory building of the Thirteenth Regiment on March 9, will have many exhibits which were not seen at either of the big shows in Chicago and this city. This is due to the fact that a number of the regular manufacturers were not ready with specimens of all their products so early in the year, and to the further fact that there are a score or more of new firms in the field, who have, since the time of the big shows, brought out lines of cycles or sundries. In many cases the new articles are novelties which are in advance of those shown two months ago, the makers having profited by the ideas of their competitors.

The Cycle Club of Brooklyn, which is running the show, although it represents the more exclusive social element of the city, is showing itself well awake to the practical advantages of the situation, and about everything that is new in the way of cycles is being speedily gathered in. The social feature will naturally be a strong one, especially on the opening night, but Chairman Peters of the Board of Directors said last night that every effort is being made to secure attractions which will appeal to the public generally, and make the show a popular one, worthy of repeated visitations.

The cycle manufacturers are now directing their patronage toward local shows, and the unusual opportunity this one will afford of doing business with Brooklyn and Long Island dealers is undoubtedly a magnet. The show managers are arranging for special rates on the Long Island Railroad for the benefit of the agents in the various towns, and every indication is that the affair will be a close second to the mammoth show in Madison Square Garden last month.

Mayor Wurster will be invited to make the opening address on the evening of March 9, and other prominent Brooklynites will speak.

The various clubs and other wheeling organizations of Brooklyn are interested in the event, and evenings have been assigned to them. There will be a Good Roads night and a League of American Wheelmen night, and both those organizations will have booths assigned to them during the week. The committee is contemplating some features which, it is said, will be novel in connection with cycle shows. The committee is composed of Directors of the club, which is sufficient assurance that all will be done in that perfect style for which the events of the organization have always been distinguished.

LONG ISLAND CYCLE PATH.

Route from Patchogue to Port Jefferson a Public Highway.

Wheelmen in this city who have a fancy for riding over the picturesque roads of Long Island will be pleased to know that the across-the-island cycle path from Port Jefferson to Patchogue is now an assured fact, having been accepted by the Commissioners as a public highway.

Commissioner Eugene Hawkins of Patchogue devoted two days of last week to ascertaining the wishes of the people on the island, particularly those at Port Jefferson. He found practically no opposition, and so the route is approved and the cycle road will be completed. The road was surveyed two or three years ago under the supervision of the Commissioners of Highways, and the adjoining property owners, with but few exceptions, released the property.

From Selden to Port Jefferson the route follows an old road. This section has been trimmed out and has been in use since the survey was made. From Medford to Patchogue the route follows Medford Avenue, which has been opened by the land improvement company. The connecting link between Medford and Selden, a distance of two or three miles, is yet to be opened. William Tingle owns property in this section, and is unwilling to have it crossed by a highway. This route is the one taken for the Port Jefferson and Patchogue cycle path, and when it was rumored that the Commissioners were in doubt about accepting it, the cyclists were somewhat concerned. In fact, had the decision been against opening the road the path, or at least four miles of it, would have been on private property. The wheelmen will now push the work on the path and have it completed just as soon as the Commissioners secure the right of way across Mr. Tingle's property. The path is nearly all graded, but quite a long section will require a top dressing of loam or coal ashes, as it passes through sandy soil.

COWPERTHWAIT'S

RELIABLE CARPETS.

Good judges are early purchasers at prices the lowest.

LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th St.

BLOOMFIELD BOWLERS VICTORIOUS.

Beat Montclair Wheelmen Two Games in New-Jersey Tourney.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Feb. 26.—The bowling team of the Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association added two more to its list of victories in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey to-night on its own alleys, when it won handily two games from the Montclair Wheelmen. This gives Bloomfield a fair chance of winning the tournament. The Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark have a record of seventeen games won and nine lost, while they have two games to play. Bloomfield has won sixteen games, lost eight, and has four games to play, and can tie the Atalantas if she wins three of these, and even win the tournament of she gets all of them.

In the games to-night the Montclairites complained of the condition of the alleys.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

BLOOMFIELD.				MONTCLAIR.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Biddulph	5	2	171	Taylor	1	4	139
More	1	3	132	H. Sigler	3	6	180
Haskell	2	5	157	W. English.	2	4	148
Thomas	6	1	181	C. Sigler	0	5	132
Hulin	3	5	177	A. English.	1	4	150
Total	17	16	818	Total	7	23	734

FRAMES.

Bloomfield ...75 149 213 307 384 482 586 671 743 818
Montclair 70 137 213 290 353 461 533 610 672 734

SECOND GAME.

BLOOMFIELD.				MONTCLAIR.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Biddulph	5	4	201	Taylor	2	7	170
More	2	5	164	H. Sigler	3	3	140
Haskell	1	6	156	W. English.	1	1	110
Thomas	3	3	156	C. Sigler	2	4	163
Hulm	1	5	148	A. English.	2	4	152
Total	12	23	825	Total	10	19	744

FRAMES.

Bloomfield ..84 158 244 321 396 487 556 661 739 825
Montclair....60 128 202 297 371 428 503 588 670 744

Scorers—J. F. Willits, J. J. Dodd. Umpire—Frank Tower.

Columbia Poster Prize Winners.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The prize winners in the "Pope Columbia Poster" contest were decided yesterday, Edmund H. Garrett, W. F. Halsal, John A. Lowell, and J. T. Wetherald were the judges. The winners were Maxfield Parrish of Philadelphia, first; O. Rohn of Montclair, N. J., second; A. Romes of New-York, third; H. S. Haines of Boston, fourth. The competition was the result of a desire on the part of Col. Pope, the bicycle manufacturer of Hartford, to secure an original and striking design for the purpose of advertising Columbia wheels. Over 500 styles were received from competitors in all parts of the country. The entire lot will soon be placed on exhibition at the Metropolitan Bicycle Academy, Sixtieth Street and the Boulevard, New-York City.

A Jolly Stag Party.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club members are anticipating a jolly time at their "stag racket" at their clubhouse to-morrow evening. The managers have succeeded in getting together a jolly lot of entertainers, who will furnish fun for the members. Among the fun-makers will be Wal Edgerly, who will play a new march of his own composition, dedicated to Gilbert Council of the Royal Arcanum; Fred Niblo, the jolly joker; "Rosani," juggler; Fred L. Crandall, cornetist; Dr. Percy Crandall's banjo quartet; Henry Keeler, monologue; Clarence T. Wiegand, song and dancing specialties; Eugene Lynch, contortionist; George Hobby and Percy Walker, in glove manipulation, and a wind-up sketch entitled "More Booze."

Prosperous Greenwich Wheelmen.

At the last meeting of the Greenwich Wheelmen the following eleven gentlemen were elected to membership: Adolph Strehan, D. F. and F. C. Curry, (tandem team;) T. Russell, E. F. Smith, A. C. Lefferts, J. A. Barton, J. M. Cook, C. R. Seiller, C. H. Austin, and A. E. Elkins. The pool tournament has started with a big boom, the first night's games resulting in C. K. McGuire winning two games and C. Faulhaber winning one.

A Masquerade on Wheels.

The Madison Cycle Club is arranging for an elaborate masquerade music ride and dance to be held at the Metropolitan Riding Academy, Sixtieth Street and the Boulevard next month. The club rides on Monday evenings are very largely attended, and among the most enjoyable of the Winter bicycle riding parties held in the up-town academies.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—"Eddie" Bald, the king of Class B riders and holder of all the leading records in that class, signed a contract Tuesday with the Barnes Cycle Company of Syracuse as the leader of the professional team which they propose to have try for all competition records this season. The Barnes people last year gave "Pro" Bald the greatest impetus it had ever received by signing John S. Johnson and backing "Tom" Eck's team of professionals. The determination of Johnson to ride in Europe this season ended his relation with the Barnes Company, who had meanwhile been playing their cards to secure Bald as a successor to the old "white flier," whom he will supersede. Bald is confident that he can defeat Johnson in fair competition, and should the latter remain in this country, lovers of the sport may expect an interesting meeting between the two leading professional racing men of the country. Bald said that he expected to have a racing team formed in a short time, and that he would go to Southern California to commence active training. He is now in the pink of condition and promises well for the season's work.

—Henry Baker won first prize in the Kings County Wheelmen's euchre tournament on Monday evening. F. W. Sheldon got second prize. The other players were H. C. Needham, Charles Murphy, J. M. Hasnard, H. Baker, F. W. Sheldon, Charles T. Earl, A. L. Gardner, H. W. Robins, Durant McLean, L. T. Perham, C. A. Martin, and F. L. Chase.

—The members of the Triangle Wheelmen will occupy several boxes at the Lenox Lyceum this evening, when teams representing Yale University and the Twenty-third Street Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, play a match game of basket ball. The Triangles form the cycling division of the branch.

—Messrs. H. M. Green, B. C. Ahrens, and C. L. Hering form the committee having in charge the arrangements for the annual dinner of the Hudson County Wheelmen. This will be eaten at the clubhouse, 111 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City, on March 3.

—It will please wheelmen in this city and Brooklyn to learn that Gov. Morton will very likely sign Assemblyman Guider's bill authorizing the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge to make the roadways free to cyclists.

—Dixie Hines, associate editor of The American Wheelman, will leave on Saturday for an extended tour of the South.

—The Brooklyn Good Roads Association will take possession of its new quarters, in Bedford Avenue, on March 1.

CYCLES AND CYCLEMAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—To be in receipt of communications testifying to the efficacy of their product is something desired by all manufacturers. The following from George W. Peck, Consul of the League of American Wheelmen at Rochester, N. Y., was recently received by G. W. Cycle & Co., yet the company declares it to be simply one of many hundreds which they have received: "Your 'Three in One' is exactly the thing I have been looking for, and gives excellent satisfaction. It cleans every part of the bicycle and to the point of original appearance, and it is a good lubricant for all the necessary purposes of a most careful wheelman. The 'R. R.' serves a most useful purpose in removing rust and brightening up the nickeled parts of a machine that has suffered from neglect. These ingredients should form a necessary part of the outfit of every wheelman."

—At the recent French cycle show were exhibited 1,668 machines, to wit: 1,470 bicycles, 87 tandems, 28 triplets, 10 quadruplets, 1 quintuplet, and 1 sextuplet; 58 tricycles for one person, 12 tricycles for two persons, and 1 unicycle. Out of this number of machines, 1,044 were of French manufacture, (including those assembled at French factories from imported parts,) and 623 of foreign, principally English and American manufacture. The French exhibition is said to have netted $40,000, admission tickets amounting to $12,165 and exhibition fees to $33,850, while the expenses did not exceed $4,000.

—Certain signs and tendencies noted in trade, although not yet obvious, suggest that in the near future the direction in which competition may drive is that of giving more for the money instead of cutting the price. Such things as patent handle bars, changeable gears, and other new devices, now charged for as extras, are likely to be offered on wheels at list price before the season is out, and, in fact a few makers and dealers are already moving in this direction.

—Miss Frankie Nelson, who won the six-day contest for women at Madison Square Garden, will enter a similar competition in London on April 20, on a Barnes White Flyer, the same wheel which carried her to victory here. She is now en route on a steamer that sailed last Saturday.

—The cycle show to open March 9 under the auspices of the Cycle Club of Brooklyn will offer an excellent opportunity to the trade to close with Long Island agents.

MOUNT MORRIS THE WINNER.

Beat Chase and Mechanics' Banks at Bowling.

The continuation of the Bank Clerks' Bowling tournament furnished three matches at Thuman's alleys last night. The first battle resulted in an easy victory for the Chase National over the Mechanics' National. The Mechanics' met defeat again in the second game at the hands of the Mount Morris, who also proved too much for the Chase National in the last game. Gross of the winning team scored 221.

Score by games:

FIRST GAME.

CHASE NATIONAL.				MECHANICS' NAT'L.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Haynes	2	5	147	Raggie	2	4	140
Linson	1	3	118	Raymond	3	2	149
Martin	1	1	107	Burnet	1	1	84
Mitchell	2	6	107	Hein	3	0	101
Booth	5	3	210	Harbison	2	4	132
Total	11	18	749	Total	11	11	606

FRAMES.

Chase 70 146 229 292 354 418 497 577 661 749
Mechanics ...38 128 188 245 281 350 403 462 550 606

SECOND GAME.

MT. MORRIS BANK.				MECHANICS' NAT'L.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Gross	2	4	147	Raggie	2	2	114
Benjamin	3	4	160	Raymond	1	3	114
C. McKiner.	3	2	140	Burnet	3	3	128
G. McKiner.	1	6	157	Hein	1	2	105
Currie	4	5	184	Harbison	0	1	114
Total	13	21	788	Total	7	14	575

FRAMES.

Mt. Morris...77 150 209 285 371 448 526 620 704 788
Mechanics. ..52 98 139 207 247 320 386 456 520 575

THIRD GAME.

MT. MORRIS BANK.				CHASE NATIONAL.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Gross	6	3	221	Haynes	1	5	142
Benjamin	2	3	141	Linson	2	2	128
C. McKiner.	2	2	128	Martin	3	4	162
G. McKiner.	1	4	138	Mitchell	1	4	131
Currie	6	1	200	Booth	3	4	170
Total	17	13	828	Total	10	19	733

FRAMES.

Mt. Morris..63 165 273 366 447 537 600 669 753 828
Chase Nat...50 144 230 307 375 435 505 578 638 733

Scorers—Messrs. Raggie and F. Harbison. Umpire—H. Grant.

CURLING FOR CLUB MEDALS.

Some Interesting Contests at the Hoboken Covered Rink.

The curlers resumed play on Hoboken Rink yesterday afternoon and evening, when some interesting matches were played for special gold medals. The advantage of having a covered rink was again demonstrated, for, notwithstanding the snowstorm, the ice indoors was in good condition.

Should cold weather continue, there are quite a number of district medals yet to be played for, otherwise they will have to stand over for another season. The first match played in the afternoon was for a gold medal, presented by the journeymen stonecutters of the Manhattan Curling Club of New-York, between the master stonecutters and journeymen of that trade, located in Long Island City, and was won rather easily by the "Bosses," among whom are some experts at the game, who took prominent positions in the late bonspiel.

The result of the Stonecutters' Match was as follows:

MASTER STONECUTTERS.	JOURNEYMEN STONECUTTERS.
John Morrison,	Benjamin Jones,
Gordon Gauld,	William McKay,
Daniel McKeeman,	William Stalker,
D. G. Morrison, (skip).22	W. Stewart, (skip).... 8

Medal won by D. G. Morrison.

In the afternoon the Thistle Club began playing for its champion rink gold medal, the winning rink to become the possessor of four neat gold medals, presented by Thomas Watson, President of the Thistle Club and a skip in the match yesterday.

The score by rinks was as follows:

James Shaw,	Robert Chalmers,
Charles McKenzie,	Alexander Fraser,
Alexander C. Dickson,	Robert Loudon,
Robert Lander, (skip).1	T. Watson, (skip,)...17

In the evening, Watson's rink played against Fraser's rink, with the result as annexed:

David Oag,	J. P. Muir,
A. F. Dickson,	C. McKenzie,
Robert Loudon,	James Shaw,
T. Watson, (skip).....6	A. Fraser, (skip).....17

Skip Fraser won the rink medal.

The Empire City and St. Andrew's played their annual club match, three rinks a side, but the Saints had to suffer a defeat this time.

RINK No. 1.

EMPIRE CITY.	ST. ANDREW'S.
Robert Lander,	James L. McEwen,
William Manwell,	Robert Boyd,
John Boyes,	Thomas Nicholson,
Joseph Connell ,(skip).1	J. Telfer, (skip).....11

RINK NO. 2.

EMPIRE CITY.	ST. ANDREW'S.
John Watt,	Forrest Macree,
James L. Robertson,	W. H. Smith,
Adam Manwell,	John McMillan,
J. F. Conley, (skip)..17	Frank Dykes, (skip)..12

RINK NO. 3.

EMPIRE CITY.	ST. ANDREW'S.
Charles Adie,	T. T. Archibald,
Walter Hunter,	James Russell,
Alexander Wilson,	Andrew Gillies,
G. Lothian, (skip).....15	John Leslie, (skip)...16
Total 43	Total 32

The inter-State match, New-York vs. New-Jersey, for the Hamilton Medal, will be played at Haledon Lake, near Paterson, to-day, each State sending nine strong rinks to contest for State supremacy. This medal has been the means of bringing the two States nine times in keen but friendly rivalry, the score now standing five wins for New-York and four for New-Jersey. The Jerseymen are determined to win it this time, tie the score, and show that they are more at home on outdoor ice than the New-Yorkers.

Paterson, Newark, and Jersey City clubs will supply the rinks for their State. The New-Yorkers have more clubs to draw on, and Manhattan, Caledonian, Thistle, St. Andrew's, Yonkers, John o'Groat's, Empire City, and Long Island City Clubs will furnish the rinks for the Empire State. This match was last played in 1886, the Jerseymen having now a State championship match to play for, the McKenzie Medal which has diverted their attention from the Hamilton Medal of late years.

The Mitchell Medal was played for at St. Paul a few days ago, and won by a rink skipped by William Rodger, a famous curler of that city and the winner of many trophies in the West.

STRIKING ARTISTS SAY THEY ARE GAINING.

They Report that Employers in Boston and Chicago Have Yielded.

The striking lithographic artists met again yesterday at their headquarters, at 12 St. Mark's Place. They passed a resolution saying that although the employers were willing to recognize their union, they would not return to work until their grievances were adjusted.

The Executive Committee of the strikers said that they had received a dispatch from Boston informing them that all the lithographing firms there had conceded to the demands of the union. Among these firms were Prang, Forbes, Armstrong, Walker, and the Boston Bank Note Company. Another dispatch from Chicago said that out of twenty-three establishments in that city, twenty had granted the union's demands. These included the Western Bank Note Company, Carqueville & Sons, and Orcutt & Co. In St. Louis all the employers had yielded, and in Rochester all but one.

The Secretary of the Executive Committee of the strikers said that about 90 per cent. of the lithographic artists were in the union, and as all the union men had struck, it was practically impossible for the employers to fill the places of the strikers. The Executive Committee had been in communication with all the lithographic artists' unions in England and in Europe, and was not afraid that any men would be brought over from there.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

A Comprehensive Book of Reference Sold on an Original Plan.

The New-York Newspaper Syndicate has such faith in the merits of the New Encyclopaedic Dictionary that it has adopted an original and liberal plan to introduce the work.

The New Encyclopaedic is in four large quarto volumes of over 5,000 pages, embellished with numerous explanatory illustrations. It is based on the Encyclopaedic Dictionary issued in England, which for over seventeen years claimed the services of a large corps of editors, literary workers, and specialists, among whom were such men as Prof. Huxley, Prof. Proctor, and others standing equally high in their several departments of knowledge.

The labor of the American editors and experts consisted in revisions and additions necessary to make the dictionary practical and useful for Americans, not only the scholastic and literary, but the busily occupied man of affairs, who wants to know quickly, concisely, and accurately about words, things, and facts claiming his notice from day to day.

The subscription price of the work is $42, but the syndicate now offers an introductory one thousand sets for $1 cash and $1.25 per month for a year. These one thousand sets will be allotted within a few days.

In order to take advantage of the offer, it is only necessary to send $1 to the New-York Newspaper Syndicate, 165 and 167 Broadway, New-York City, and a full set of four volumes, bound as desired, will be forwarded, at purchaser's expense, to any point in the United States, the balance to be paid in monthly payments; any one not finding the work precisely as represented may return the same within ten days, and the money will be refunded.

FAST PACER DIRECT SOLD

Now Owned by President Butler of the New-York Driving Club.

THE PRICE PAID WAS $8,250

California Horses Sold Well at the Kellogg & Co. Sale in Madison Square Garden.

The once despised pacer that the metropolitan horsemen of twenty years ago would not have at any price is fast winning his way among the fanciers of this city. Three champion performers at the lateral gait have been purchased by New-Yorkers within the last few months. Lewis G. Tewksbury set the example when he selected Mascot for a roadster last November. At the Fasig sale, two weeks ago, John R. Gentry, who holds the record for stallions, was secured by William Simpson of this city for $7,600. Last night Direct, the unbeaten champion of the old-style sulky, brought $8,250 under the hammer, and James Butler, President of the New-York Driving Club, is now his owner.

The numerous attractions offered by Peter C. Kellogg & Co. yesterday drew a large crowd to Madison Square Garden, and the bidding was much more spirited than Tuesday, when the big sale began. Direct was at the head of the consignment from Pleasanton Stock Farm, of which Monroe Salisbury is manager, and it was originally intended that the famous black stallion would be up for competition during the afternoon. So much time was consumed with forty-six head from San Mateo Farm, another of the noted California nurseries for harness racers, that Salisbury's fliers were not reached till the evening.

A few of the youngsters by Direct were sold while the crowd gathered, and then the whirlwind pacer was led out for inspection. He had an enthusiastic reception, followed by a review of his brilliant racing career and a statement of what he has done in the stud. Then the bidding began at $3,000, and quickly increased by advances of $500, till it reached $6,500. From there the raises fell to $100, Allen Campbell of Spring Hill, Tenn., remaining in till the price was $6,700. When he resigned, John H. Shults took up the running, cautiously at first, but as he made his bids rapidly up to $8,000. The crowd cheered lustily as the master of the Parkville stud sent the price along. His single opponent was John Kelly, the trainer for Mr. Butler, who stood in the exercising ring, close to Direct, and seemed to have an unlimited commission from his wealthy client. When he said "$8,250," Mr. Shults dropped out and the fun was over.

The new owner of Direct has a well-stocked farm at Eastview, near Tarrytown, where the ex-champion pacer will be used in the stud. Kelly is the man who drove Direct when he earned his record of 2:05½ to a bicycle sulky at Cumberland Park, Nashville, in 1892. His mile in 2:08 to the high wheel a year before was a more creditable performance, and will probably stand unbeaten in turf annals.

While Mr. Butler was receiving congratulations on all sides, Mr. Shults came to him and asked if he would name a reasonable advance on his bargain.

"I did not care to sell the horse," said Mr. Butler to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in speaking of his chance to make a quick profit, "but our farms are pretty close together, and Mr. Shults talks of sending ten mares to Direct."

Young Campbell of Tennessee, who is a son of M. C. Campbell, the well-known breeder, stated that he acted for a syndicate composed of his father and Smith Brothers of Birmingham, Ala., owners of Fred S. Wilkes and other crack harness racers.

"We own a half interest in Brown Hal," remarked the tall Southerner, "and I wanted very much to take the little horse that beat Hal Painter back home and stand him on the farm with Brown Hal. My limit was $6,700, however, and I had to stop there."

Several other New-Yorkers made important purchases from the two California lots. William Corbitt realized an average of $484 for his forty-six head, getting a top price of $4,150 for Lesa Wilkes. This mare, whose record is 2:09, was bought for Henry O. Havemeyer by Carll S. Burr, Jr., who has made many selections for the sugar magnate. Besides being a dealer in fashionable trotters, Mr. Burr is a member of the State Assembly for Suffolk County, and had not missed a day at Albany up to his visit to the Garden in order to fill two commissions for Mr. Havemeyer. The other one was to secure Double Cross, a black mare with a record of 2.18¾, made at three years. Her dam, Hilda Wilkes, was purchased by Mr. Havemeyer when A. B. Darling closed out his stud. Other fanciers also wanted Double Cross, Gen. B. F. Tracy among the number. The ex-Secretary of the Navy bid up to $1,200, and Mr. Shults carried Assemblyman Burr along to $1,600. Soon after Gen. Tracy got a younger mare by Guy Wilkes for $560.

W. R. Janvier of this city, who has a stock farm at Ticonderoga, picked two rare bargains in Refero, a prize winner at the San Francisco Horse Show last December, for $820, and a colt bred like Bufflington and Chris Lang, for $350.

Muta Wilkes was the first one of the Corritt string to get into four figures, and J. S. Ferguson, who carried her off at $1,300, made the bid for Wheeler H. Peckham. Two weeks ago Mr. Peckham had the same commissioner buy Venita Wilkes, a fast trotter owned by the late John A. Goldsmith, and he wanted a mate for her.

The balance of the Pleasanton Farm stock, about fourteen in number, will be offered this forenoon.

Charles H. Kerner, W. M. Halstead, both of this city; C. N. Gilbert of Great Barrington, Mass., and other Eastern breeders, follow the Californians. The crack pacer, Evolutio, is to be sold this evening.

Following is a summary of those that brought $150 or over:

CONSIGNED BY WILLIAM CORBITT, BURLINGAME, CAL.

Dorotheus, br. f., 1893, by Guy Wilkes-Dorthea, by Harold; C. A. Campbell, Boston, Mass.	$360
Lady Ebony, blk. f., 1893, by Guy Wilkes-Annie G., by Mambrino Boy; R. Steel, Philadelphia, Penn.	160
Bay filly, 1893, by Guy Wilkes-Sylvia, by Le Grande; C. A. Campbell, Boston, Mass.	230
Leonora, 2:25, b. f., 1891, by Sable Wilkes-Minnie Princess, by Nutwood; W. H. Crawford, Lexington, Ky.	425
Irarose, b. f., 1894, by Sable Wilkes-Minnie Princess, by Nutwood; M. G. Hawkes, New-York City.	165
Black filly, 1892, by Sable Wilkes-Directress, by Director; S. N. Pond, Woodbury, Conn.	520
Refero, blk. c., 1894, by Guy Wilkes-Directress, by Director; W. R. Janvier, New-York City.	820
Whalebone, 2:24, blk. c., 1892, by Sable Wilkes-Anita, by Le Grande; W. W. Jones, Brookville, Penn.	700
Olga, 2:29¾, b. f., 1891, by Sable Wilkes-Hanna, by Le Grande; W. Cruse, Philadelphia, Penn	360
Lucina Wilkes, 2:24¼, b. m., 1889, by Guy Wilkes-Hattie, by Electioneer; C. M. Reed, Erie, Penn.	950
Black filly, 1893, by Guy Wilkes-Signal, by Del Sur; L. H. Marcks, Brooklyn, N. Y.	280
Ruby, 2:19¾, b. m., 1880, by Sultan-Fleetwing, by Rysdk's Hambletonian; C. Fisher, Spring Valley, N. Y.	235
Bay filly, 1893, by Guy Wilkes-Ruby, by Sultan; M. Murphy, Philadelphia, Penn.	540
Burlingame, 2:18¼, br. s., 1891, by Guy Wilkes-Sable, by the Moor; Walnut Grove Farm, Washingtonville, N. Y.	925
El Cerrito, blk. c., 1893, by Guy Wilkes-Sable, by The Moor; J. Edgecomb, Cornish, N. Y.	350
Bay filly, 1893, by Sable Wilkes-Flora Grande, by Le Grande; J. Wagner, Hazleton, Penn.	160
Bay filly, 1894, by Sable Wilkes-Hattie, by Tilton Almont; A. G. Hopper, Paterson, N. J.	160
Bay colt, 1894, by Sable Wilkes-Annie G., by Le Grande; W. R. Janvier, New-York City	350
Chestnut colt, 1893, by Guy Wilkes-Mystic, by Herr's Mambrino Patchen; J. Wagner, Hazleton, Penn	280
Bay filly, 1893, by Guy Wilkes-Blanche, by Arthurton; J. C. Collins, Meadowlands, Penn.	560
Muta Wilkes, 2:11, b. m., 1888, by Guy Wilkes-Montrose, by Sultan; Wheeler H. Peckham, New-York City	1,300
Bay filly, 1890, by Guy Wilkes-San Mateo Belle, by Speculation; F. Pierce, New-York City	660
Kent, 2:25½, b. s., 1890, by Sable Wilkes-Macola, by Le Grande; W. Johns, Brookville, Penn.	500
Bay filly, 1894, by Sable Wilkes-Macola, by Le Grande; J. P. Barton, Brooksbury, Penn.	150
Bay mare, 1891, by Guy Wilkes-Sister, by Admiral; B F. Tracy, New-York City.	560
Bay filly, 1893, by Guy Wilkes-Sproule, by Le Grande; C. W. Morrison, Philadelphia, Penn.	160
Black filly, 1894, by Guy Wilkes-Fidora, by Director; A. J. Jones, New-York City	180
Ravenscroft, 2:19, b. s., 1891, by Guy Wilkes-Eva, by Le Grande; W. Johns, Brookville, Penn.	830

BICYCLES.

VICTOR BICYCLES, $49.

10 Victors, 1895 models, like new, $49 each. Other Victors $25, $29. Columbias $24, $29. Liberties $19, $24, $29. Crescent $15. Crawford $10. NEW LADIES' and MEN'S $29, $35, $39, $49. Old Wheels Taken in Trade. HERALD CYCLE CO., 114 Nassau St., near Ann.

Bicycles, Crescents $17.50, $25, $29. Columbias, $14, $19, $29. ROYAL, $25; Liberty, $29; Ormonde, $29; Rob Roy, $24; New Ladies' or Gents', $35 to $50. CALL Nonpareil Co., 10 Barclay, near Broadway.

Black filly, 1894, by Sable Wilkes-Flash, by Le Grande; H. Hoffman, New-York City	150
Numa, b.f., 1893, by Sable Wilkes-Tabbie Rosenbaum, by Nutwood; J. H. Worman, New-York City.	550
Nerva, blk. f., 1894, by Sable Wilkes-Tab-Rosenbaum, by Nutwood; J. H. Wor-Brown, New-York City.	310
Double Cross, 2:18¾, blk. m., 1890, by Wilkes-Hinda Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes; Carll S. Burr, Jr., Commack, L. I.	1,800
Black filly, 1894, by Guy Wilkes-Maid Marion, by Le Grande; Dr. C. C. Carroll, New-York City.	150
Black filly, by Guy Wilkes-Rosedale, by Sultan; J. B. Wilson, New-York City.	500
Black filly, 1891, by Guy Wilkes-Gulnare, by Princess; A. Lakeland, Gravesend, L. I.	260
Vivo, br. f., 1893, by Sable Wilkes-Anteeo Viva, by Anteeo; J. Hope, New-York City.	280
Bay filly, 1893, by Guy Wilkes-Lindale, by Sultan, Jr.; H. T. Smith, New-York City.	520
Bay filly, 1893, by Guy Wilkes-Melrose, by Perkin's Young Morrill; G. R. Thompson, Valley Falls, N. Y.	200
Veto, b. s., 1889, by Sable Wilkes-Vixen, by Nutwood; B. F. Rushmore, Hempstead, L. I.	240
Rex Wilkes, b. s., 1889, by Guy Wilkes-Rosedale, by Sultan; F. Moltby, Port Chester, N. Y.	380
Lesa Wilkes, 2:09, br. m., 1890, by Guy Wilkes-Hannah Price, by Arthurton; Carll S. Burr, Jr.	4,150
Total for 46 head	$22,270
Average per head	484

CONSIGNED BY MONROE SALISBURY, PLEASANTON, CAL.

Miss Creighton, b. f., 1893, by Direct-Fannie K., by Redwood; Capt. J. Millen Griffith, San Francisco.	$510
Lorita, 2:18½, ch. f., 1893, by Piedmont-Lady Lowell, by Shultz's St. Clair; F. B. Dean, Buffalo.	380
John D., blk. c., 1893, by Direct-Maggie S., by Cub; D. H. Nichols, Parkville, N. Y.	425
Direct, 2:05½, bl

TRIAL OF JARED FLAGG

He Tells of Some of His Experiences in Renting Flats.

HIS PAMPHLET ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Some of His Tenants, He Says, Were Immoral People—The Police Deny that He Was Persecuted.

The trial of Jared Flagg, Jr., the real estate agent, under an indictment for renting flats in West Eighteenth Street for immoral purposes, was continued in Part III. of the General Sessions Court yesterday. The court adjourned at 10:15 o'clock P. M., and it was announced that Judge Newburger will charge the jury this morning.

In continuing his testimony, the defendant produced a letter from the Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, pastor of the West Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, asking him for his affidavit declaring his innocence of charges made by the police. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Flagg said, read the affidavit in his church, and exclaimed: "Brethren, to think that I should have made such a statement about such a man."

Mr. Flagg said Mr. Wilson invited him to attend his church and Sunday school. Mr. Flagg did not say whether he accepted the invitation.

Mr. Flagg said his trouble with the police arose from the fact that he had refused to pay $100 a week to Capt. Donohue. The Captain told him he would have to take the consequences if he did not pay. He was arrested two days afterward.

The witness said Mr. Wilson asked him to give him some furniture for charitable purposes. The witness declined to do so. Then Mr. Wilson asked the witness to rent to three of his friends for $3 a week a flat for which $8 was asked. When he refused, Mr. Wilson told him he was not a Christian. The witness went to Coney Island, and when he returned he found the three friends of Mr. Wilson installed in one of the flats in the West Eighteenth Street house. One of them was a clergyman. The witness did not think it a very good place for clergymen to live, and insisted on the full payment of $8 a week. The men did not stay in the flat long.

Charles A. Gerlach, proprietor of the Hotel Gerlach, was called to testify as to the good character of the defendant. He said he has known Flagg for twelve years. Flagg's reputation was of the best, so far as he knew.

A number of other witnesses were called to testify as to the good character of the defendant.

Mr. Flagg was then recalled for cross-examination. He denied that there had been any dancing on the roof of the house in West Eighteenth Street.

Some amusement was caused by Assistant District Attorney Lewis's question as to the manufacture of hand fire grenades, which Mr. Flagg said he was once engaged in.

Mr. Lewis asked the witness if he did not once issue a pamphlet stating that he had sold furniture on the installment plan to thousands of girls. The witness said that he had. Flagg said that the statements in his pamphlet were true, and that his business brought him into relations with women of immoral character.

After a recess, Assistant District Attorney Weeks examined Mr. Flagg for a time, Mr. Lewis being ill. Mr. Lewis soon resumed the conduct of the case, however.

The defendant said that he began the business of renting furniture five years ago.

He was asked if he did not control between 800 and 1,000 flats between 1893 and 1894. He said he did not think the number was so high. He said he did not rent flats at a certain number in West Seventeenth Street, but a moment afterward he said he furnished nine flats in the house. Mr. Lewis then produced a receipt for the rent of flats in the house signed by Jared Flagg, Jr. The witness persisted in saying he never rented a flat there. The witness said he had all kinds of people in the West Eighteenth Street house, "Some crooked people, some good people, actresses, people who come to town without furniture, and people who moved about." He said he had forty flats in one street, Frederick J. King, a lawyer, was called to rebut the testimony of Flagg in relation to the arrest of Pauline Hastings. He denied Flagg's statement that he and Detective McConville had offered to drop the case against Pauline Hastings for $50. He once received $5 from Flagg as a fee.

Mr. Weeks introduced court records to show that certain tenants in Mr. Flagg's West Eighteenth Street flats were convicted of keeping disorderly houses there.

Mr. Brooke read the book written by Mr. Flagg, "How to Solve the Social Problem." It was published in 1895. The book says that the Penal Code makes it a misdemeanor to rent a house for immoral purposes. Mr. Brooke read from the book as follows:

If the law was enforced, half the real estate agents in the city would be in jail, and the other half running about town looking for bail. This law is unjust and injurious to the community when coupled with the law relating to street walkers. It aggravates the evil it is intended to suppress. Fortunately for the community the law has not been enforced for twenty-five years. The police only make a pretense of enforcing it. Every one knows that the police used the law for their financial benefit, and worked it for all it was worth for blackmail purposes.

In New-York to-day there are five times as many immoral houses as there were three years ago. For every house closed by this crusade five disreputable flats have opened.

Out of my 688 tenants there were some immoral ones. That was sufficient to cause my arrest. All landlords are living in dread.

After reading the book, Mr. Brooke said the defense rested. An adjournment was taken until 7 o'clock, when Mr. Brooke began to sum up for the defense. He spoke for two hours and a quarter. Assistant District Attorney Lewis took less than an hour in summing up. Several times he was interrupted by Mr. Brooke. He finally stopped in his argument and said, despairingly:

"I wish you would not interrupt me."

Judge Newburger laughed, as did the people in the courtroom.

The court adjourned at 10:15 o'clock P. M. until to-day.

The story of police persecution told by the defendant on Tuesday was the subject of some talk at Police Headquarters yesterday.

Commissioner Andrews made an exhaustive investigation into Flagg's charges against the police last Summer and declared that they were groundless.

Flagg complained to the Police Board in June, 1895, that the police were persecuting him because he had appeared before the Grand Jury against Capts. Donohue and Price and secured their indictment. He also made specific charges against Detective McConville.

Commissioner Andrews said yesterday: "Flagg's charges of police persecution were referred to me for investigation. I went very carefully into the matter and spent a great deal of time. I had the witnesses before me, as well as Mr. Flagg and the police officers. I went into every detail of the matter and satisfied myself that his charges were groundless. I made a verbal report to that effect to my colleagues. I said the police performed just the sort of duty they were being paid for, and I have no reason to change my opinion."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Press Wheelmen of New-York City, formed to promote bicycling among members allied to the press and to enable night workers to participate in such club runs as will be most convenient to all concerned. Directors—C. M. Maxwell, C. Kojan, and William McLaughlin of Brooklyn, and H. Pichtel, John T. Brosnan, L. E. Osborn, W. W. Grimes, and J. Harkness of New-York City.

—Grand View Land Company of Scarsdale, Westchester County; capital, $65,000. Directors—Alfred Bierbauer, J. B. Smith, William Seitz, C. W. H. Etting, and G. W. Lyons of New-York City, J. M. Sprague and C. W. Gaylor of Scarsdale, Elwood Carpenter of Mount Vernon, and D. C. Sprague of Rahway, N. J.

—Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Club of New-York City. Directors—James W. De Witt, Joseph Byrne, Samuel Hermann, James N. Dyke, D. J. Sollinger, W. W. Ryer, F. S. Baker, K. Anderson, and William Baker of New-York City.

—The Metzger Stein Company of New-York City, to manufacture and deal in watches, diamonds, jewelry, silverware, and bicycles; capital, $12,000. Directors—Martin Metzger, Max Z. Stein, and Otto I. Metzger of New-York City.

—Tremont Investment Company of New-York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $1,000. Directors—W. A. Cameron, R. R. Randall, H. E. Murgatroyd, W. J. Edwards, and E. R. Eckley of New-York City.

—Weston-Mott Company of Jamesville, Onondaga County, to manufactire bicycles; capital, $40,000. Directors—F. O. Mott of Hamilton, John C Mott of New-York City, and Lewis E. Coe of Bouckville.

—The United States Building News Company of New-York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—C. W. Sweet and F. W. Creesy of New-York City and H. W. Desmond of Cranford, N. J.

SHE TRACED HER HUSBAND.

Dr. Francis Perry's Third Wife Has Him Arrested—Chicago Police Work She Has Done.

Dr. Francis Perry of 302 West Twenty-sixth Street, one of the examining physicians of the United States recruiting office in this city, was confronted by an angry woman in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning. She said he married her in New-York June 17, 1893, and in a month, lacking one day, deserted her in Chicago. Since then she has been looking for him, and, learning of his presence in this city, came here from Chicago, accompanied by her nineteen-year-old daughter, and caused his arrest on a charge of abandonment. Dr. Perry acknowledges that the woman is his wife.

Mrs. Perry, who is tall and dignified, and who has a determined air about her, reached this city Monday night with letters of introduction from the Chief of the Chicago police to Chief Conlin. It was explained in the letters that Mrs. Perry had rendered valuable service to the Chicago police, and was attached unofficially to the force at the present time. On account of her stylish appearance and cultured manner, she had been employed to attend fashionable receptions in the guise of a guest to look out for dishonest persons. Following Chief Conlin's advice, she went to Superintendent Blake of the Outdoor Poor Department of the Charities Department, who issued an order that she might tell her story to Magistrate Kudlich.

The Magistrate granted her a warrant for Dr. Perry's arrest late Tuesday afternoon. It was given to a court officer to serve. The officer visited the doctor's house Tuesday night, and was met at the door by a handsome woman, about thirty-five years old, who informed him that the doctor would not be home during the night. The officer said he would call the next forenoon. He went to the house yesterday morning, and found Dr. Perry at home. The doctor escorted him into the parlor, and, in the presence of the woman, the officer said:

"I have a warrant for your arrest."

"What have I done?" asked the doctor.

"The warrant was sworn out by your wife from Chicago."

The doctor did not appear to be affected, and, going to the woman's side, engaged in conversation with her. In a moment she fell to the floor in a faint. When she revived she said to him: "Why did you deceive me?"

When Dr. Perry was taken to court, Mrs. Perry told her story. According to the police, she is the divorced wife of a Chicago leather merchant, and her daughter is the offspring of that marriage, although she made no reference to these facts in telling her story. She said that early in June, 1893, she was the proprietess of a manicure parlor at 181 Tremont Street, Boston. She said Dr. Perry went to Boston, and through a friend was introduced to her. She also said that he became confidential and unfolded his marital troubles. He, according to Mrs. Perry's account, had been married twice. His first wife quarreled with him, and he was obliged to leave her somewhere in the West Indies. He married a second time, and lived with his wife only a week, and on account of her temper he was obliged to leave her. He subsequently obtained a divorce.

Mrs. Perry, whose name at that time was Mrs. Colgrow, says she was touched by Perry's story, and after an acquaintance lasting two days, he proposed marriage. She immediately accepted him. At that time she says he was a drummer, employed in a drug store at 9 Dey Street, New-York City. She disposed of her business in Boston and came to New-York, and met Perry at the Ashland House a week later. They were married by the Rev. Dr. Weltner, a Lutheran minister. The couple went on a bridal tour to Philadelphia. Four days later, according to Mrs. Perry, while stopping in a fashionable hotel in that city, Perry became jealous of his wife and accused her of flirting. Her explanation, as given to Magistrate Kudlich, of this episode, but which she says she did not realize at the time, is as follows: "He married me because he thought I had money, and as I didn't, he discovered it soon and his love died out." After a brief stay in Philadelphia, Mrs. Perry says, they went to Jersey City and stopped at Taylor's Hotel for a few days.

"Then he told me," says Mrs. Perry, "that he was out of money. I knew it, because he would take frequent trips to New-York, and some days he would come back with his watch, and other days he wouldn't have it. Several days he told me pathetic tales of meeting his divorced wife. He said that she had created scenes on the street by accusing him of base conduct, and not loving her any more, and upbraiding him for taking up with me."

Mrs. Perry continued further that after their stay in Jersey City both had arrived at that point when they cordially detested each other. They next went to Chicago. Mrs. Perry said that one day within a month of the wedding he left her without saying a word, and also left a board bill for her to pay. It was then she was thrown on her own resources, and her talents in the detective line were brought into play.

Dr. Perry made the defense that he was a respectable practitioner in this city, and while acknowledging the woman as his wife, said he did not desert her, but he left her at her request. He said that he could not stand her temper, and that she forced him out of doors.

Magistrate Kudlich said he would postpone further hearing in the case until this afternoon, and he paroled the defendant.

The woman in Dr. Perry's house who fainted when the doctor was arrested, appeared in court shortly after the proceedings were over. She was highly excited and said she would make a scene. She asked the officers where she could find the Mrs. Perry from Chicago, who caused the arrest of Dr. Perry. She was told that if she had any statement to make she could appear at the hearing today. She then appealed to one of the officers, saying she would like to meet Mrs. Perry, and have an understanding with her.

When Magistrate Kudlich was informed of this woman's presence in court and learned of her connection with the case, he immediately issued an order revoking the parole of Dr. Perry and signed a warrant for his rearrest. The warrant was given to Officer Vail.

Just what relation this woman bears to Dr. Perry was not learned. When Officer Vail started to look for Dr. Perry Tuesday night, he found, according to the directory, that the doctor was living at 361 West Twenty-second Street. Upon inquiry, the officer learned that Perry had removed from that address, and according to the neighbors he was a married man and had two children.

Mrs. Perry, in locating her husband, was assisted by the Chicago police. She sent a number of letters addressed to him to the General Post Office in New-York. The letters were not claimed in the Post Office, but after being sent to the Dead Letter Office in Washington, were delivered apparently to the one to whom they were addressed.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Feb. 26.—St. James's Episcopal Church was crowded at the various thanksgiving services to-day in commemoration of the Right Rev. Samuel Seabury, the first American Bishop. The morning sermon was preached by Bishop Leighton Coleman of Delaware. There was a choral service this evening and a sermon by the Rev. Dr. William J. Seabury, professor at the General Theological Seminary, New-York.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 26.—Justice and Mrs. Alexander Laird of Pleasant Plains celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding last night. There were forty of their descendants and intimate friends present. Their two sons, two daughters, and five grandchildren participated in the celebration. A purse of gold was presented to the couple by their children and grandchildren.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Jacob Dietzel shot his daughter, Mrs. Henry Ohner, and himself, at his daughter's home, 4836 Bishop Street, to-day. Each has a bullet in the brain, and at the County Hospital it is said they cannot recover. Mrs. Ohner had ordered her father to leave the house, on account of his continual complaining and ill-temper.

ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 26.—B. H. Owen, twenty-seven years old, organizer of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, was found dead in his room at the St. James Hotel this morning. He is supposed to have committed suicide. He was from Keysville, Va.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 26.—The donkey boiler of the British steamer Sportsman, loading at Southport, a suburb of New-Orleans, exploded to-day, killing Second Engineer Archibald and badly damaging the steamer.

PRINCETON, Ill., Feb. 26.—James Reed of Sheffield, shot himself and wife in their home yesterday. Reed is dead, and it is said that his wife cannot recover. The tragedy was the result of domestic trouble.

ASHLAND, Ky., Feb. 26.—Elihu Rucker and his ten-year-old son were drowned at Cliffside Park last evening while harvesting ice from the lake. The lad broke through, and his father went to his assistance.

NEWARK, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Wilbur E. McCormick, a thief confined in the jail, locked Turnkey Hazlett in a cell this morning and escaped. Hazlett yelled for an hour before he was released.

TROY, Feb. 26.—Gilead Lutheran Church of Centre Brunswick, Rensselaer County, is celebrating this week the 150th anniversary of its organization.

UTICA, Feb. 26.—The Grand Jury to-day handed up indictments for murder in the first degree against the four young train wreckers of the fast mail.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. **32d Street.**
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Fourth floor, front; large and small rooms, with board; references.

Brooklyn.

BOARD.—If you are looking for a nice place for Spring or Summer residence, call and be suited; your choice of rooms from parlor to third floor, $6 to $12; square rooms, suitable for two, from $10 to $15; house first-class; table and service excellent; large grounds; fine location; convenient to all car lines; twenty minutes to bridge; references exchanged; bicycles stored; special terms to families; private table. 808 Prospect Place, corner Nostrand Av., near park.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

11th ST., 121 WEST.—Steam-heated front room, furnished beautifully; all conveniences; private house; gentleman; references.

WINTER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS
DELIGHTFUL RESORT. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley.
ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.
No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.
Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:00 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.
Address **FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.**
For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCHOFIELD, No. 1 Madison Av.
Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Accommodations for 350 Guests.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE RUDOLF,
Ocean end of New-Jersey Av., Atlantic City, N. J., reopens Feb. 29. Steam heat. Open grate fires. Hot and cold sea water baths. Late dinners. Orchestra. Rooms en suite and single.
J. W. CALLAWAY.

THE ALBEMARLE,
Atlantic City, N. J. Opens Feb. 29. Virginia Av., near Beach. Beautiful modern structure in the fashionable section. Heated throughout by steam. Capacity, 250. Illustrated Booklet mailed with Special Spring Rates. Hotel coach meets all trains.
CHARLES E. COPE.

HOTEL HOFFMAN,
Pennsylvania Av., near the Beach.
Newly furnished; best bedding; large airy rooms; choicest table.
M. M. & V. MARSH.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the sea,
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

AUCTION SALES.

Notice of Sale.
Lincoln Safe Deposit Company.
Warehouse Department, 32 to 38 East 42d St.
New-York, February 26th, 1896.
To D. Brown, Mrs. E. H. Brown, R. W. Anderson, Mrs. C. Chapman, Mr. E. Britton, George Grien, Mrs. J. Dark, Mrs. J. Hinman, A. S. Harrison, Mrs. Mary Harris, Mrs. George Holly, Mrs. C. P. Jackson, Mrs. L. Kunzel, Miss Tyler, H. H. Schroeder, Laura George, Mrs. A. Whitby, Miss A. Martin, Mrs. Ryan, Michael Reilly, Mrs. D. Quinn, C. Roan, Mrs. F. Rodgers, Miss O'Brien, Mrs. S. A. Leslie, W. C. Morse, James Morris, Michael O'Connor, Mrs. M. Montgomery, T. White, Mrs. Rosa O'Brien, Louise Schaumberger, Wm. Longebar, Mrs. Wells, H. J. Spooner, J. Mullin, Mrs. Weston Watson:
You are hereby notified that you are required to pay the amounts due for storage upon the goods, consisting of household and office furniture and personal effects, stored in the warehouses of this company in your name by George A. Schastey & Son's Manufacturing Company, former proprietors of the Standard Storage Warehouse, which goods were transferred from said Standard Warehouse at the retirement of Geo. A. Schastey & Son's Manufacturing Company from the storage business, and in case of your default in so doing, such goods, wares, and merchandise will be sold at public auction on the 17th day of April, 1896, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 55 East 41st Street, New-York, by Justus Cooke, Jefferson Wilmurt, Auctioneer.
JOHN R. VAN WORMER,
Secretary and General Manager.

Notice of Sale.
Lincoln Safe Deposit Company.
Warehouse Department, 32 to 38 East 42d St.
New-York, February 26th, 1896.
To Mrs. C. A. Hildebrand, Mrs. R. H. Henderson, F. Cronin, J. E. Cowdin, Mrs. L. Alexander, S. C. Boynton, W. H. Christy, Miss E. Bryan, Mrs. J. John Drew, Mabel Hart, H. C. Howell, Anne S. Goodwin, A. H. Dayton, Miss E. E. Hume, as agent for Mantling; Wm. S. Hoyt, Mrs. J. G. Hill, Michael Kirwan, Mrs. S. H. Veirs, E. T. Thomas, Wm. Twombley, W. K. Soutter, Charles F. Wolf, Mrs. H. Tytler, Mrs. Margaret Tobin, Misses Cornelia or Kate Stevens, Remsen Schenck, F. Nash, S. Mayer, Charles B. McQuivey, Mrs. C. McKinley, Mrs. Grace Law, W. Wodell, E. S. Lee, A. B. Stewart, E. Murray, W. J. Simonson, Martha McAleese, J. B. McNab, Max Freeman, Mrs. Max Freeman, Mrs. E. L. Leavenworth, A. J. McOsker, New-York Electric & Automatic Exhibiting Machine Co., Wm. F. Monaghan, Chas. B. Mill, Catherine Clemmons, M. Cotter, Cora Nelson, Geo. H. Rice, E. Charrington, Oscar H. Short, Chas. La Place, Nettie Hedding, Mrs. Frank Gay Williams:
You are hereby notified that you are required to pay the amounts due for storage upon the goods, wares, and merchandise, consisting of household goods, personal effects, furniture, tools, machinery, manufactured articles, &c., stored in the warehouses of this company in your name or for your account, and in case of your default in so doing, such goods, wares, and merchandise will be sold at public auction on the 10th day of April, 1896, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 55 East 41st Street, New-York, by Justus Cooke, Jefferson Wilmurt, Auctioneer.
JOHN R. VAN WORMER,
Secretary and General Manager.

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LECTURES FOR MARCH.

AT COOPER UNION, Tuesdays, 8 P. M.—PROF. H. B. SPRAGUE, Ph. D., "Shakespeare." No tickets required.
AT METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, Saturdays, 11 A. M.—PROF. JOHN C. VAN DYKE, L. H. D., "Italian Painting of the Renaissance." No tickets required.
AT AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Saturdays, 8 P. M.—MR. CORNELIUS VAN BRUNT, "The Flora of New-York and Vicinity." Apply for tickets to the Secretary of Columbia University.
AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, Mondays, 4:30 P. M.—MR. GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN, "Music." No tickets required. Thursdays, 8 P. M.—PRINCE SERGE WOLKONSKY, "Russian History and Russian Literature." Apply for tickets to the Secretary of the University.

NEW-JERSEY VILLAGE AFFLICTED.

Whooping Cough, Measles, and Typhoid Fever Raging.

BASKING RIDGE, N. J., Feb. 26.—This village is afflicted with whooping cough, measles, and typhoid fever. There are 400 residents, and there is hardly a house in the village in which there has not been illness recently.
There have been nine deaths from the diseases within a week. Two children have died in one family. The school is closed and no services will be held in the churches Sunday.
The local Board of Health tried to cope with the diseases, but, failing to make any headway, called upon the State Board for aid. Dr. Hunt of the State Board came here Saturday, and after inspecting the wells from which the water supply is obtained, ordered four of them to be closed.

Her Identity Lost.

From The Chicago Record.

"You say you have lost a daughter; what did she die of?"
"Oh, she's not dead. She married a man named Smith."

Flint's Fine Furniture.
In fitting up your new house or apartments go to 45 West 23d St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
To-night at 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
MR. EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Soloists:
Lillian Blauvelt, Franz Kneisel.
PROGRAMME: HEINRICH ZOELLNER, Orchestral Fantasia, "Midnight at Sedan," (first time;) JOSEF HAYDN, Aria, "With Verdure Clad," from "The Creation"; VIOTTI, Concerto for Violin, No. 22, in A minor; RICHARD STRAUSS, "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," Op. 28; JOHANNES BRAHMS, Symphony No. 4, in E minor, Op. 98.
Seats at Schuberth's and at box office.
C. A. ELLIS, Manager.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Symphony Society of N. Y.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Musical Director.
THIRD AFTERN. CONCERT, FRIDAY, FEB. 28
THIRD EVG. CONCERT, SATURDAY, FEB. 29
SOLOIST:
JOSEFFY.
PROGRAMME: BEETHOVEN, Symphony III. Eroica.—BRAHMS, Concerto for Piano with Orchestra (Mr. Joseffy) LISZT, Symphonic Poem, 'Iasso.
Seats now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and at Carnegie Hall. C. L. GRAFF, Bus. M'gr.

CARNEGIE HALL.
SUNDAY POPULAR CONCERT,
March 1, at 8:15 P. M.
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Victor Herbert . . Conductor
Soloists:
Mme. **DE VERE-SAPIO,** Soprano.
Sig. **G. CAMPANARI,** Baritone.
M. **ACHILLE RIOARDE,** Violinist.
M. **AIME LACHAUME,** Pianist.
Popular prices, 50c. to $1.50.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA, BROADWAY & 44TH ST.
Evenings 8:15 **MUSIC HALL.** Mat. Saturday.
EUROPEAN VAUDEVILLE and Oscar Hammerstein's Spectacular Opera and Ballet
MARGUERITE.
THE PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.
Evenings 8:15. **THEATRE,** Mat. Wed. and Sat.
RICE'S EXCELSIOR, JR.
150th Souvenir Performance, March 30.
Concert Hall Promenade Concert. 50 cts. ADMITS TO ALL.

DALY'S. Last 3 nights.
Season closes Saturday.
Every Ev'g 8:15.
COUNTESS GUCKI.
Saturday, Feb. 29
Farewell Matinée and Night of
Miss REHAN and Mr. DALY'S Co.
Next Tuesday Ev'g, and every night after, elaborate production of Shakspere's ROMEO and JULIET; Mrs. POTTER as Juliet, and Mr. BELLEW as Romeo, First Matinée Wednesday next. *** Seats now ready.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB, Hall 119 W. 40.
THIS THURSDAY AFT. AT 2:30.
FIRST OF THE THREE JOINT RECITALS
SZUMOWSKA
T. & J. ADAMOWSKI
(of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.)
Season tickets, $5; single seats, $1.50 and $2, at Schuberth's and at the box office.
The Steinway Piano used.

ABBEY'S THEATRE, B'way, cor. 38th.
Evenings, 8:15.
Matinée, Saturdays only, at 2.
The Lillian Russell Opera Co.
Presenting the new Opera Comique,
The Goddess of Truth,
By Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
H. C. MINER.....Proprietor and Manager
ELEONORA DUSE,
Supported by HER OWN COMPANY.
Friday, **CAMILLE.**
Saturday **CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA**
Matinée, **AND LA LOCANDIERA.**
Next Week—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Matinée **MAGDA.**
Sale of seats to-day from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

LYCEUM At 8:15 sharp. 4th Av. and 23d St.
Mat. To-day.
Prisoner of Zenda.
Matinées Thurs. and Sat., 2.

CASINO **FOURTH GREAT MATINEE SATURDAY!**
Canary & Lederer's Casino Company in
THE LADY SLAVEY.
50th Time—March 12th—Costly Souvenirs.
CASINO 2 to 6 **"CABARET"** Adm.
CHAMBERS. 8 to 12. **DU NEANT."** 25c.
Startling Utilization of "Cathode" Rays.

BIJOU **CROWDED TO THE DOORS,** Eveg's at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
JAMES T. POWERS, The hansom cabby in **GENTLEMAN JOE.**
With chorus of 50 and brilliant Co., including
—CLARA WIELAND—
the clever comedienne and greatest of impersonators; also
FLO IRWIN in her popular darky melodies.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St. & 4th Av.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.—7:30 to 10 P. M.
LAST DAY BUT TWO
of Exhibition of American Water Color Society, and the Afternoon Recitals (from 3 to 5 o'clock) by Dr. Leo Sommer's White Hungarian Band from London, England. Admission to all, 25 cents.

DALY'S.
Stoddard's Illustrated Lectures.
LENTEN MATINEES.
This morning at 11. FIRST LECTURE, Course D.
Subject: "NAPLES AND POMPEII."
Single seats, $1.50, $1, and 50c.

Proctor's **PLEASURE PALACE.**
58th St., near Lex. Av., 12 to 12.
25c.50c. Stalls & bxs, $1, $1.50, $2.
GEO. LOCKHART'S Comic Elephants,
The Parkins, Geo. Thatcher, Marlo-Dunham; others

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
Evenings 8:20. Saturday Matinée.
Richard Mansfield, Less.; Charles Frohman, Mgr.
JOHN DREW | THE SQUIRE OF DAMES.

PALMER'S, Evgs. 8:10. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Grand Spectacular Production
"FOR THE CROWN."
ALL ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.50.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday.
2d MONTH--BURMAH
THE SENSATIONAL SUCCESS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
LAST WEEK BUT 1 **BOSTONIANS. ROBIN HOOD.**

EMPIRE THEATRE, Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ANOTHER EMPIRE SUCCESS.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. **MARRIAGE.**
preceded by Marse Van.

GARDEN THEATRE. A. M. Palmer, Sole Mgr.
MR. SYDNEY ROSENFELD presents
THE TWO ESCUTCHEONS
WITH A DISTINGUISHED CAST.

HOYT'S THEATRE, 24th St., near B'way.
Evgs., 8:30. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
HOYT'S A BLACK SHEEP.
Seats selling four weeks in advance.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St.
DAVID BELASCO'S **MARYLAND.**
THE HEART OF
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
150th Performance March 3—Souvenirs

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL. 34th St.
TO-NIGHT. Admission, 50c. only.
21 more times of
LA LOIE FULLER.

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve'g, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
B'way & 33d St **Charles H. Hopper** in his big success, **CHIMMIE FADDEN**

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
in **THE IRISH ARTIST.**
Next Week, Olcott in "The Minstrel of Clare."

Harlem Opera House. Ev'g, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2
THE SHOP GIRL.
NEXT WEEK **WM. H. CRANE in** The Governor of Kentucky.

STAR THEATRE, B'way and 13th St.
Reserved Seats, 25c., 50c., 75c.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
THE WAR OF WEALTH.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
Next Week—LITTLE CHRISTOPHER.

ICE PALACE SKATING DAY and NIGHT.
LEX. AV. & 107TH ST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK. **The Sporting Duchess**
Last Matinée Sat., 2. Eve., 8.

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HEBREW CHARITY BALL

Carnegie Hall Crowded with Dancers Last Night.

"THE BATTLE OF THE FLOWERS"

Showers of Floral Missiles from Spectators and Dancers—$10,000 for the Montefiore Home.

The Hebrew Charity Ball took place last night in Carnegie Hall. For almost a week the demand for tickets and boxes indicated that all prior affairs would be eclipsed, as the sales were unprecedented. In times gone by the Purim Association furnished the entertainments for charitable purposes, but within the past two years that energetic coterie, the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home, has undertaken the task.

The ball held a year ago proved such an unqualified success that no other organization objected to placing the affair this season under the same management. All of the Jewish societies joined in the request that the league take charge. As a natural consequence, the profits were to be contributed to that worthy non-sectarian institution, the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, of which the league is a prominent auxiliary.

The entertainments arranged by the league have become popular, owing to the novelties presented and the clever manner in which they are presented by the ladies and gentlemen, all of whom are social leaders.

A very pretty and new feature was presented last night, which sprang into instantaneous favor with the several thousand persons who witnessed it.

"The Battle of the Flowers," as it is entitled, was on this occasion produced for

A SCENE AT THE HEBREW CHARITY BALL IN CARNEGIE HALL LAST NIGHT.
The Ballet of "The Battle of the Flowers," Presented for the First Time in America.

the first time in America, and, judging from its enthusiastic reception, it will be presented frequently and become a popular pastime at such affairs. The fair warriors whose floral missiles were thrown at the occupants of the boxes and others, who in turn defended themselves with similiar weapons, were the following young women, handsomely costumed, as described:

Miss R. Kastor—Pink brocade satin; chiffon and ribbon.

Miss I. Kastor—Lemon brocade; white chiffon and ribbon.

Miss M. Rosenbaum—Yellow satin; mousseline de soie, pearl trimming.

Miss R. Fox—White brocade; white lace and diamond ornaments.

Miss H. Lehman—Blue pompadour; silver beaded net waist.

Miss S. Flatto—White crepe; lace and flowers.

Miss B. Blumenthal—White chiffon; diamond ornaments.

Miss R. Blumenthal—White satin skirt; white chiffon basque; duchess lace; pink velvet flowers.

Miss M. Silverstein—Flowered chiffon over pink satin; roses and lace.

Miss D. Lilienthal—White satin, nile chiffon; velvet and pearls.

Miss R. Lilienthal—White and yellow satin skirt; chiffon.

Miss R. Frank—Rose pink satin, white chiffon, and lace; diamonds.

Miss M. Hamburger—Pink satin chiffon; diamonds.

Miss R. Bebro—White and yellow brocade; pearl trimming; chiffon.

Miss R. Phillips—White crepon; white mousseline de soie; flowers and diamonds.

Miss B. Simon—Nile-green chiffon; ribbon; pearls.

Miss Amelia Simon—Pink satin; duchess lace and pearl trimmings.

They were directed by Mrs. C. Marwig, the première danseuse, whose solo dances evoked tumultuous applause.

The ballet, "The Ballet of the Flowers," consisted of three numbers, the first and last being ensemble dances and the second a solo dance. The first movement was a minuet, in which the dancers were introduced and made their bows to the spectators. Eight girls entered the hall from the east and eight from the west side of the building. They promenaded down the hall, each squadron following the horseshoe circle, and in pairs bowed gracefully right and left. After reaching the centre they formed two columns and danced forward and backward, keeping perfectly in line. Two wheels were next formed, and they revolved in opposite directions, making a beautiful picture at the finish, the girls forming a grand horseshoe with the dancers at the end kneeling.

A graceful movement of the body and head was kept up throughout by the dancers. In pairs they next promenaded around the hall, and on again arriving in the centre they formed two circles. This was followed by a march in columns of four, and later some pretty countermarching. Then the entire group formed a line and marched in full force to the centre of the room. Here the girls joined hands and again formed some pretty figures. A small and a large circle were formed, and a beautiful star closed the first movement.

A flourish of trumpets then announced the entrée of the premier danseuse, Mme. C. Marwig, who executed a charming solo dance to the music of Arditi's familiar waltz song. Mme. Marwig did some clever ballet dancing and reaped a bountiful harvest of applause.

During a short intermission the Floor Committee furnished each dancer with a basket well filled with flowers, after which the finale was enacted. The entire party danced in pairs to the centre of the hall where a double star was formed, with the première as a pivot, and in opposite directions the movement continued under the prisms of vari-colored calcium lights. Then the young women rushed toward the boxes and bombarded the occupants with flowers, who, in turn, showered their antagonists with roses. The first bouquet was thrown by Mrs. Marwig to Mayor Strong, which he caught with the deftness of a professional baseball player. Many others were aimed at him and his Secretary, Job E. Hedges, which they caught with dexterity. The dancers also received favors from these as well as all other box occupants, and for fully ten minutes the floral storm waxed fiercely. The dancers threw their beautiful missiles with remarkable accuracy—for women; but the men who returned the shower displayed much more talent in this direction. While the pleasant war lasted and for some time after, the spectators kept up a continual tumult of applause.

Then followed the grand march, which was led by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff. Owing to the lateness of the hour, it being 11:45 o'clock when this part of the programme was begun, only a short time was consumed by the march. It was followed by dancing, in which hundreds of couples indulged. The costumes of the women were beautiful, and many of the very latest importations from the establishments of famous European modistes were presented to public view on this occasion, and were admired by men and women alike.

The successful outcome of the ball is largely due to the able efforts of the following officers of the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of Montefiore Home: President—Lucien L. Bonheur; Vice President—Miss Gertrude Hess; Treasurer—James Loeb; Honorary Secretary—Miss Amelia Simon, and Chairman of Executive Board—Leon Hirsch.

They were aided materially by the officers of the Montefiore Home, who are: President—Jacob H. Schiff; Vice President—Louis Gans; Treasurer—Isidore Straus, and Honorary Secretary—Raphael Ettinger.

Credit is also due to the following officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the Montefiore Home, who toiled arduously for the ball: President—Mrs. Simon Borg; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Louis Gans and Mrs. A. Cohn; Treasurer—Mrs. J. S. Stettheimer, and Honorary Secretary—Mrs. R. Schoneman.

To this list should be added the following committees, whose zeal and efficient work contributed much to the general success of the affair: Advisory Committee—B. J. Ludwig, Chairman; Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Michael Friedsam, Selmar Hess, V. Henry Rothschild, Samuel Sachs, Samuel Untermeyer.

Reception Committee—Michael Friedsam, Chairman; S. Adler, M. P. Ansorge, S. Appel, Louis Auerbach, Julius J. Bache, A. Barnett, L. Baumann, J. Benjamin, M. A. Bettman, Nathan Bijur, I. Blumenthal, S. Borg, W. Caspary, B. Cohn, Sol Denzer, W. Demuth, E. Eising, J. Fleisch, Joseph Freeman, H. Goodkind, R. Guggenheim, S. B. Hamburger, Julius Hammerslough, Henry Hess, Selmar Hess, L. A. Heinsheimer, R. Isaacs, D. Kaplan, J. A. Kohn, L. Korn, H. Kraus, E. Lauterbach, E. Lehman, A. Liebeskind, Theo Lithauer, B. J. Ludwig, Julius J. Lyons, M. Maas, G. Mannheimer, Louis May, D. Mayer, L. Marshall, C. Minzesheimer, Hon. Theo W. Myers, J. L. Newborg, A. L. Newman, Moses Ottinger, E. Popper, L. J. Reckendorfer, D. Richter, Max Rosenthal, H. Rosenwald, J. Rossbach, Jacob Rothschild, L. Sachs, Sam Sachs, M. Sahlein, S. M. Schafer, A. Scheftel, J. Schwarschild, D. J. Seligman, Henry Sidenberg, S. Simon, S. Sinn, E. Spingarn, S. Stein, Louis Stern, Leopold Stern, S. Strassburger, M. Toch, M. Untermeyer, Hon. C. Van Cott, L. Wallach, J. Weil, L. Weisman, M. Friedsam, H. S. Herman, V. H. Rothschild, S. Guggenheim, Charles Lewis, Max Ottinger.

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U.—Sigmund Ullmann.

V.—Miss Anna G. Veit, George B. Veit, Benno H. Vogel, Miss Blanche Vogel, Howard H. Vogel, Miss Miriam Vogel, Charles Voit.

W.—Dr. Wagner, Miss Alice Waltzfelder, Miss Clara Walker, Solomon Wallenstein, Miss Bertha Waxelbaum, C. Waxelbaum, Miss Bella Well, Miss Minnie G. Well, Miss Minnie Well, Miss Julia Well, S. Weller, Miss Anna Weisel, Miss Beatrice Weiss, Miss Harriet Weissman, Miss Minnie Weissman, Willie Werner, C. Wetzler, Miss Theresa Wilzinski, A. Wineburgh, Miss Ida Wineburgh, Jesse Wineburgh, Otto Wise, Miss Rosie Wolffheim, Miss Lydia Woolf, Miss Josephine Wortman.

Y.—Falk Younker, Miss Younker, Miss Rebecca Younker.

Z.—Miss Carrie Zinke, Louis Zinke, Miss Zinn.

The receipts are considerably larger than those at the ball last year, and a sum exceeding $10,000 will be realized for the Montefiore Home in consequence.

ALERT IS ORDERED TO CORINTO.

Protection for American Interests Made Necessary by Nicaragua's Perturbed Political Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—At the request of Mr. Baker, United States Minister at Managua, Nicaragua, Secretary Herbert has decided to send the United States sloop Alert to Corinto for the protection of American interests.

The Alert left San José, Guatemala, for Acapulco, Mexico, yesterday, and cannot be communicated with until she arrives at the latter port, probably on Friday. At Acapulco her commander will find a telegram from Secretary Herbert directing him to proceed to Corinto without delay.

Mr. Baker's dispatch to the State Department, in which the request for a warship is made, gives a synopsis of the perturbed condition of affairs in Nicaragua, as already covered by United Press dispatches.

Dr. Horacio Guzman, formerly Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, called at the State Department this morning to get the latest news from Mr. Baker.

BURIAL OF HORACE MANUEL.

Impressive Services at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy.

The funeral of Horace Manuel, the New-York banker, who lost his life at the Arminger fire in Baltimore, last Sunday morning, while trying to save a child, was very largely attended at the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday. The services were conducted by the Rev. Henry Lubeck, rector of the church, assisted by the assistant minister, the Rev. Karl Schwartz, and the Rev. William T. Fitch of St. Mathias's Church, in Brooklyn. The participation of the large surpliced choir, and the touching character of the music, imparted an additional beauty to the impressive service. As the casket, which was completely covered with a floral blanket of white, with purple border, was borne up the main aisle, W. R. Hedden, the organist, played Chopin's funeral march with most sympathetic effect. Mrs. Hedden sang "I Heard a Voice from Heaven," with much tenderness, and the hymns, "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Abide With Me," were rendered by the choir.

The pallbearers included Archibald Turner and H. M. Oddie of the Stock Exchange firm of Turner, Manuel & Co.; John Jewell Smith, the Senior Warden of the church, and Mr. Kirkland. The chief mourners were Mrs. Adrian Muller, Jr., and Miss Manuel, the two daughters of the deceased. The large congregation also contained hundreds of other sincere mourners, for Mr. Manuel was highly esteemed. He had been a vestryman of the old St. Timothy's Church from 1881 to 1890, and a vestryman of Zion and St. Timothy from 1890 to the present time. He took an earnest and helpful interest in church affairs.

The interment was in the Manuel family plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda Feb. 22, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The initial meeting this season of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club was the chief social incident of yesterday afternoon. The membership of this club, which was organized ten years ago, includes representatives of the most prominent families in New-York. The patronesses are Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. George L. Kingsland, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens. J. Hooker Hamersley is President of the club; Bayard Clarke, Vice President; William M. Purdy, Secretary, and Walter Rutherfurd, Treasurer. The club will meet in the Tennis Building, 212 West Forty-first Street, on each Wednesday afternoon, except in holy week, until the middle of April. A number of the débutantes of the season just past have been added to the roll of members, and indications point to a most enthusiastic series of meetings and tournaments. A curious fact in connection with the Knickerbocker Bowling Club is that the women members, particularly Mrs. Isaac Lawrence and Mrs. Frank Browne Keech, have made the largest scores. The opening meeting yesterday, as has been customary, was in the nature of a reunion tea, and Pinard served light refreshments. Prizes are to be awarded for the best score at the close of each meeting, and at the end of the season the championship cup will be presented to the member showing the best average scored. This cup is now held by Mrs. Isaac Lawrence.

—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie of 716 Fifth Avenue have cards out for a dinner party on Saturday evening of this week, when the guests of honor will be ex-President Harrison and his fiancée, Mrs. Dimmick.

—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bedell and Miss Bedell, formerly of New-York and now residing in London, will sail for this country from Liverpool in the second week in March, and will spend a fortnight in this city, going later to St. Louis, where they will visit Mrs. Bedell's sister, Mrs. Henry W. Grant.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Vincent Donohue have rented their residence, at 363 West End Avenue, and will occupy apartments at the Majestic for several weeks.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Cowles of 249 West Seventy-second Street left town yesterday for Florida, where they will remain during Lent.

—The Wednesday Evening Theatre Club attended the Herald Square Theatre last night, occupying a box and a large number of orchestra chairs. Later they had supper at a hotel near by.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Patterson of Baltimore have been entertaining Leslie Giffen Cauldwell of this city for several days.

—The first of a course of lectures was given yesterday morning at 11 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. M. B. Brown of 931 Madison Avenue. Among the women interested in the series are Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mrs. Daniel O'Connor, Mrs. John Grace, Miss O'Donohue, and Mrs. John Kelly.

—A dinner party will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie of 25 Madison Square North to-night, when covers will be laid for twenty-four persons, and the table will be handsomely decorated with lilies of the valley and violets.

—Mrs. John Sherwood will give the second in her series of historical lectures at the Windsor Hotel this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her subject will be "Chantilly, Home of the Duc d'Aumale." This famous palace has occupied a large place in French history, and the lecture will be practically one on French art, architecture, and Court life for more than two centuries.

—Miss Madeline Cutting, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Walter Cutting of 19 East Forty-first Street, was the guest on Washington's Birthday of her aunt, Mrs. William Francis Bartlett of Pittsfield, Mass.

—Mrs. C. S. Bryan of 226 West Seventy-ninth Street started yesterday for New-Berne, N. C., her former home. She will also visit Tampa, Fla.

—Col. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant of 25 East Sixty-second Street gave a dinner last evening in honor of Mrs. Grant's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

—Mrs. J. J. Eakins of 28 West Fifty-ninth Street, who recently returned from Europe, and her sister, Mrs. Bondurant-Henry, have sent out cards for an afternoon reception on March 5, from 4 until 7 o'clock.

—The Hamilton Grange Tennis Club will hold its meeting on March 5 at the home of Miss Evelyn Hitchcock, in St. Nicholas Avenue. The club will have its next dance on April 16, at the Ellerslie, in West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

—Mrs. Spenser Vreeland will give the first of a series of five Friday morning lectures to-morrow at the home of Mrs. William A. Cauldwell, 16 West Fifty-fifth Street, when the subject will be, "Notable Movements in Noteworthy Islands." Other lectures will take place as follows: March 6, "The Outlook in the Old World," at the home of Mrs. B. L. Ludington, 44 East Sixty-ninth Street; March 13, "Some Less Talked-of Countries of Europe," at the home of Mrs. Arthur Lawrence Lesher of 9 East Seventy-fifth Street; March 20, "The Republics and Crown Colonies of the New World," at the home of Mrs. George Hearn of 46 East Sixty-ninth Street; March 27, "Notes on Reigning Families of Europe," at the home of Mrs. William M. Isaacs of 29 East Sixty-ninth Street.

—Mrs. Clarence Cornell, who was visiting Mrs. Eugene Van Schaick, at her cottage, in Oceanic, N. J., has returned to the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street.

—The first of a course of lectures, to be given by Prof. Wisner at the homes of various prominent matrons, was postponed yesterday out of respect and consideration of Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, whose husband was recently lost at sea, and at whose house the first lecture was to have been given. The lectures will begin on the afternoon of March 4, at the home of Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley of 38 West Fifty-third Street.

PATRIARCH.

Arrest of an Alleged Mafia Member.

Central Office detectives arrested Tuesday night Joseph Ciminera, alias Joseph Camarano, an Italian laborer who is wanted in Luzerne County, Penn., for participating in the robbery and murder of Toth Lashla, a Hungarian workman in the mines there. The prisoner, the detectives say, belongs to the secret society known as La Mafia.

Lashla was robbed and murderously assaulted on Sept. 13, 1895. He died the next day. It is said that there were a dozen men, all members of La Mafia, implicated in the murder. Nine of the murderers were arrested and are now awaiting trial in Luzerne County. Ciminera escaped to this city. He was caught at 102 Chester Street and was identified by a man from Luzerne County, where he will be taken as soon as requisition papers are secured.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Municipal Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations to fill vacancies existing in various branches of the city service; March 3, chainmen; March 4, typewriter, (male and female;) March 6, Inspector of Electrical Wires and Appliances; March 10, Inspector of Buildings, (Building Department;) March 10, Inspector of Iron and Steel, (Building Department.) Applications for any one of these examinations should be filed at once with the Secretary of the Civil Service Boards, Municipal Court Building. The New-York State Commission will hold an examination at 10 o'clock, March 5, at the office of the local boards, for the position of Deputy Factory Inspector, Bakery Inspector, and Mine Inspector. Applications for these examinations should be made to the Secretary of the State Commission at Albany.

—John Williams of 233 West Eleventh Street and Thomas O'Neill of 275 Bleecker Street were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by Moses Weltz, a dealer in old clothes, of 199 Attorney Street. Weltz said that he was stopped by the two prisoners at Twenty-eighth Street Tuesday and importuned for alms. When he refused, they threatened to cut his heart out with a huge knife, he said. The prisoners denied that they had made any threats. Magistrate Brann fined them $3 each. The men were locked up in default of payment.

—Frank Falvey, alias Frank McAnenney, of 118 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of passing counterfeit fifty-cent pieces. For the last three days he has been working them on the Delancey Street crosstown cars. Five of the coins were found on him. He said he did not know they were counterfeit. He was held in $3,000 bail for examination.

—Paul Du Chaillu will deliver an interesting lecture on Central Africa in aid of the Day Nursery of "St. Mark's Episcopal Church in the Bouerie," at 2:30 P. M. next Saturday, at Chickering Hall. The opportunity will be a favorable one for hearing one of the most celebrated travelers and the original discoverer of the tribe of dwarfs lecture on this, until recently, almost unknown part of Africa.

—Michael Nicholson, janitor of the building at 56 Wall Street, fell from the roof of the building, six stories, to an iron grating below and was killed. Nicholson was crossing a small bridge, which connected with the Wall Street building from a building of the same height on Pine Street, and it is supposed that he missed his footing on the slippery roof. He leaves a wife and two children.

—The Third Division of the Naval Reserve, Lieut. William Butler Duncan, Jr., commanding, will give a "smoker" at the Arena in West Thirty-first Street on Friday evening, March 6, beginning at 8:15 o'clock. Among the professional artists engaged to entertain the guests are Vess L. Ossman, banjoist; George Gaskin, singer; "Tom" Ballpntine, humorist, and Frank Banta, pianist.

—There will be a dinner at the Reform Club at 6:45 o'clock Saturday evening, at which the subject of "Municipal Administration" will be discussed. The principal speaker will be Albert Shaw, author of "Municipal Government in Great Britain" and "Municipal Government in Continental Europe." William M. Ivins, George Haven Putnam, and others will also speak.

—The American Society for the Improvement of Speech, with headquarters at Carnegie Hall, Room 808, will hold a meeting there Saturday evening next at 8 o'clock. An address on "Thought and Speech" will be delivered by Edgar Shimer, Professor of Descriptive Psychology in the School of Pedagogy, University of the City of New-York.

—Henry Augustin, who confessed having robbed the Postal Savings Bank while a money order clerk in the Post Office at Paleseul, Province of Luxembourg, Belgium, of 10,000f., when arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander last Monday, was yesterday sent back to Belgium on the Southworth upon extradition papers received from Washington.

—An entertainment will be given at Grace Reformed Church, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, this evening at 8 o'clock. Real life in China and Japan will be illustrated by young people in costumes of the natives, explained by Miss Cobb and Miss Lawrence. There will also be a sunflower chorus and other music.

—The Commercial Cable Company is advised by the International Telegraph office at Berne that the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company has not received any telegrams from West Australia since Feb. 18, the lines being down on both sides.

—The first anniversary exercises of Grammar School No. 96 will be held Wednesday morning, March 4. The Trustees are Richard Kelly, L. M. Hornthal, Jeremiah Fit

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
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NO BLUE AND GRAY PARADE

The Plan Will Probably Be Abandoned Because of G. A. R. Opposition.

DISAPPROVED BY COMMANDER WALKER

Union Veterans Should Not March with Men Wearing the Uniform of the Confederacy, He Urges.

It is no longer likely that there will be a parade of the "Blue and the Gray" on the Fourth of July. It was proposed that on that National holiday and day of rejoicing the Confederate veterans and the Union veterans should parade side by side in their respective gray and blue uniforms, and while many doubted the desirability or practical results of such a scheme, a meeting was held in the City Hall, and committees were appointed to carry the scheme into effect.

Everything was going along smoothly enough, when suddenly the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Ivan N. Walker, dropped a bombshell upon the project by announcing in an interview that he was opposed to it. Gen. Walker's opposition has been accepted by those in charge of the arrangements to be that of the Grand Army of the Republic, and so many Grand Army of the Republic men have sustained the Commander in Chief that the Blue and Gray parade is in danger of being abandoned.

Commander Walker spent Sunday in this city. Adjt. Gen. Robins of Indianapolis was with his. In an interview on the subject of the parade Gen. Walker said he had made himself familiar with the sentiments of the leading Grand Army men in most of the important cities of the country, and had found that they were opposed to any such parade.

"We cannot, as an organization," he said, "join in any public demonstration and march with those who fought against the Union clothed in the uniform of the cause that was shot to death by the Grand Army of the Republic thirty years ago. It is intended, it is said, that there shall be but one flag and that of the United States in the parade. Why not require the same as to uniform? The sooner those who wore the gray shall cease trying to symbolize the 'lost cause' by flag or uniform, and shall refrain from representing themselves as a distinct part of the people, the sooner will a full realization of patriotism and fraternity be brought about."

Gen. Walker thought also that the parade was unwise at such a season of the year—July 4.

"That is a time," he said, "when the weather is hottest, when many of the citizens have sought a refuge outside the city, in the mountains and at the seaside, and to expect the veterans, most of whom are men of advanced years, to march over the heated pavements is unwise, as it is certain to mean disease and death to many."

Numerous officers of both sides, upon learning of Gen. Walker's emphatic opinion, said they thought a Blue and Gray parade was certainly not desirable, if the Grand Army of the Republic has sentiments of the sort expressed in his words.

Commander Charles M. Betts of Philadelphia said: "I see no reason for Confederates parading as such in any Northern city, and heartily sustain the action of Commander in Chief Walker," and George E. Dolton, General Commanding Comrades of the Battlefield, said: "Confederate veterans are loyal American citizens to-day. They are not likely to wear gray in parades. They and the Grand Army of the Republic should each wear citizen's clothing, with a proper badge for each side. No man can be called loyal who will keep alive sectional hatred, whether Blue or Gray."

Col. A. J. Dickenson of the Marlborough Hotel, Commander of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New-York City and President of the Southern Democratic Association, when Gen. Walker's words were shown to him, said: "That, of course, puts an end to the parade. The work of arranging for it will stop at once, and I regret that I have been prominent in working up interest in it in the South. Of course, no parade such as was planned could be a success when feelings such as those expressed by Gen. Walker exist in the Grand Army of the Republic.

"The whole idea of the parade was to increase the fraternal feeling between the old soldiers of both sides; but, after Gen. Walker's expression, to attempt to have the parade might accomplish an entirely different result."

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio said: "Commander in Chief Walker is the head of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his views ought to have very great weight. Had I been asked for my opinion as an original proposition, I should have favored the marching of the veterans of both armies. Under the circumstances that will surround the Fourth of July celebration in New-York, I can see no reason why it might not well be done. The ex-Confederates are part of the body politic of the United States; they pay taxes, they vote, and for the most part are patriotic.

"My observation at Chickamauga Park last year and what I saw at the great National encampment at Louisville bring me to the conclusion that gatherings of that character are beneficial to the aggregated patriotism, loyalty, and Union sentiment of the country."

Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court, who is prominent in the Southern colony of this city, and also an ex-Confederate officer, said: "The expression from Gen. Walker should in itself make the proposed parade undesirable. The idea was, as I understand it, to fraternize with the Grand Army of the Republic, and to bring about an increased friendly feeling. As Gen. Walker seems to be opposed to it for himself and his organization, I think it would be wise to give up the idea of the parade, as it is not desirable to do anything that might cause friction or any sort of unfriendly feeling."

Hugh R. Garden, a member of one of the Committees of Arrangement, said that so far as the Confederate flags and uniforms were concerned they represented "nothing on God's earth except the hopes of a nation that had fallen.

"When the controversies regarding the Confederate flags came up," he said, "I favored putting them all in some one place, together, if you choose, with those of the Union Army. That would be better than where they are now. For instance, when I went to the war I was color bearer in the Second South Carolina Regiment. The flag I bore was made by my sister and her young women friends. It now is kept in some old wardrobe or closet of the old Southern home, motheaten probably, and covered with dust. So it is with other flags. Would it not be better for these to be in some National museum, with the flags of the South on one side and those of the North on the other?"

Charles Broadway Rouss, an ex-Confederate soldier, said: "The views of Gen. Walker should be final. If he wants no Confederate flags or uniforms there should be none. I am sure there is no desire to create any friction of sectional feeling on the part of the ex-Confederates of New-York City."

Numerous others spoke in the same way, and the feeling is very general among the veterans of both sides that a Fourth of July parade of the Blue and Gray is no longer on the list of probabilities.

Extinguisher Company Extinguished.

The Insurers' Automatic Fire Extinguisher Company of 415 Broadway applied, through President Antonio Rasines and Treasurer L. H. Newton, to the Supreme Court yesterday for the voluntary dissolution of the company. Justice Beach issued an order to show cause on May 28.

It was stated that the company found too many other similar companies already in the field; that the demand for its product was limited, and that the expenses of running the business were so great that by consent of the stockholders the company some time ago discharged its employes and retired from business.

All the debts of the company have been paid.

Know Nothing of Smith Suit.

A dispatch from Morristown, N. J., printed in one of the morning newspapers yesterday said that the Court of Appeals had decided a suit in favor of G. E. Smith of Morristown, awarding to him a large amount of real estate in the "best section of this city." The property, the story claimed, had been deeded by Mr. Smith's grandfather to the city for park purposes, and perverted by the city from this purpose, and sold, it was said, to the Astor estate.

Corporation Counsel Scott said yesterday that he knew of no such suit nor of any such land. Charles A. Peabody, the legal man of the Astor estate, said that he knew nothing about it.

BURGLARS NOT YET CAPTURED.

No Clue Obtained to the Men Who Robbed Ferguson's Pawnshop in Long Island City.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Feb. 26.—Business was continued as usual to-day in Ferguson's pawnshop, at 48 Jackson Avenue. The robbery committed there yesterday afternoon by four bold burglars did not lose its interest for the curious, and it was seldom that there was not a crowd standing in front of the place. There were a number of visitors to the shop, most of them being detectives. Occasionally a customer called to pledge something, or redeem an article in pawn.

Dennis G. Ferguson, the proprietor of the pawnshop, was not visible to-day. He remained in bed nursing his eye which was injured by a blow by one of the burglars. The shop was in charge of Samuel Hudson, the young man who boards with the pawnbroker. He expressed the utmost ignorance about everything connected with the burglary, except that it had taken place. He said that no effort had been made to make up a list of the stolen articles, and he did not know when the work would be begun.

He said no one had called in reference to any of the stolen pledges. Most of the things that were taken were the personal property of Mr. Ferguson, according to Hudson. He stated that they represented the accumulation of forty years in business, and were mostly pledges that had not been redeemed within the specified limit of time.

He could not tell whether Dora Dewar, Ferguson's granddaughter, had identified any pictures in the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters, New-York, or not. He said he had not asked her, and did not intend to, as the police had instructed the child not to say anything about the burglary to any one.

Dora was kept indoors and out of the reach of everybody but Detective Kelly of this city. The detective, accompanied by a mysterious young man, called on her several times during the day. Who the latter was could not be learned, but it was intimated that he had seen the men lounging about this city for several days.

The police refused to say anything about the burglary. They said that they did not desire to talk about it. Detective Kelly volunteered the information that he had not been out of this city to-day, but declined to say whether he suspected any residents of this place as being implicated in the crime. He said further that Dora had identified seventy-five pictures in the Rogues' Gallery in New-York. Last night the detective was reported as having said that she had picked out three pictures, and positively identified them as being those of three of the burglars.

The burglary was the cleverest ever committed in this city, and the police have very little to work upon. The descriptions given of the men by Ferguson and the child, and by the others who saw the men enter and leave the panwnshop, would describe almost every burglar in or out of jail.

Two detectives from Brooklyn called at the pawnshop early this afternoon. They declined to state the object of their visit, but it was presumed that they sought a list of the stolen articles. The failure to provide the authorities with a list seriously interfered with the work of the detectives. Without a description of the stolen property, it was impossible for them to send out a warning to other pawnbrokers to be on the watch and report offers to pledge any of the missing articles.

This afternoon the police received the following dispatch, but do not place much faith in it:

P. Kelly, Police Headquarters, Long Island City:
Party with Ferguson's goods was here last night, and are endeavoring to locate him.
EDWARD B. KELLY, Chief of Police.
SUMMIT, N. J., Feb. 26, 1896.

There were 38 cents telegraph tolls due on the message, and the police feel that the money was thrown away. They say that the telegram is altogether too positive in its statement that the person had Ferguson's goods, considering that even the police at work on the case do not know just what was stolen. Detective Kelly, to whom the dispatch was addressed, fears that some practical joker is trying to have some fun with him. However, the police will investigate the telegram.

COLUMBIA BACK FROM HER TRIP.

Excursionists Greatly Enjoyed Their Voyage—List of Those on Board.

The Hamburg-American steamship Columbia, which sailed from New-York Jan. 25 with a party of 200 excursionists on board, returned to this port yesterday, having visited all the important islands in the West Indies and the Windward group.

The passengers expressed themselves as well pleased with the trip to Southern waters, but many complained of the sudden change from the warm climate of the tropics to the rigors of the New-York weather. The excursionists were: George E. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, Boston.

Max Ams, George Arms, Cortland F. Bishop, Wolfe Bishop, Jr., Delaplaine Brown, Mrs. Brown, C. E. Bell, Charles S. Baylis, Mrs. Baylis, William Reynolds Brown, Mrs. Brown, Miss A. H. Brown, Charles Barker, Charles P. Doelger, Mrs. Doelger, Miss Anita Van Dyck, F. Duhrkop, B. Fischer, Mrs. Fischer, Joaquin Ferro, Miss Hurst, John B. Hubbell, J. Christopher G. Hupfel, Mrs. Hupfel, Edward Hartley, William H. Klenke, John W. Love, William Lemken, Mrs. Lemken, Thomas Meyer, Mr. Milliken, Henry D. Noyes, Mrs. Noyes, H. Y. Riker, John Stemme, Mrs. Stemme, E. C. Schaefer, Frederick Sheldon, H. B. Scharman, Henry Stemme, Miss Carry G. Schroeder, Frederick Diodate Thompson, the Rev. W. Tatlock, Mrs. Tatlock, Mr. C. G. Weir, Mr. George Womrath, New-York.

S. S. Battin, Newark, N. J.; Louis Bossart, Francis D. Beard, Mrs. Beard, Brooklyn; George W. Brackenridge, San Antonio, Texas; E. W. Bliss and Mrs. Bliss and maid, Bay Ridge; R. W. Burton and Mrs. Burton, Elmira, N. Y.

J. H. Bell, Mr. E. J. Bell, Minneapolis, Minn.; George S. Barnes, Fargo, N. Dak.; Carl Bottcher, Mrs. Bottcher, Berlin; Owen G. Byrne, Brooklyn; Mr. A. F. Clarke, Newtown, Conn.; Mr. George Caverhill, Montreal; Mrs. Caverhill, D. B. Chambers, Cleveland; W. S. Caldwell, Paxton, Ill.; S. G. Comstock, Moorhead, Minn.; R. Craseman, Hamburg; Mr. and Miss Deering, Chicago, Ill.; H. G. Dalton and Mrs. Dalton, Cleveland, Ohio; John Duryea, Mrs. Elizabeth Duryea Taylor, Glen Cove, L. I.; C. F. Droste and Mrs. Droste, Montclair, N. J.; H. A. Duhring, Philadelphia; Charles Engert, Brooklyn; E. P. Gorton and Mrs. Gorton, Chicago; Benjamin D. Hicks and Mrs. Hicks, Westbury, N. Y.; Col. William Hester, Brooklyn; E. L. Hart, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Halloran, M. D., Boston; E. Hartwig, Salem; George M. Laughlin and Irwin B. Laughlin, Pittsburg; W. L. Lovitt and T. M. Lovitt, Yarmouth, N. S.; C. Iaeiscz, Hamburg; Mr. and Mrs. Landau, Berlin; Lucius Moore, Hudson, N. Y.; Lewis H. Moore, Hudson, N. Y.; Charles W. Miller, Brooklyn; William J. Maher, New-Haven, Conn.; Col. George M. Moulton and Mrs. Moulton, J. T. Moulton, Chicago; Mr. J. D. Perkins and Miss Perkins, Litchfield, Conn.; Henry D. Pierce, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss M. P. Quincy, New-Haven, Conn.; F. L. Pratt, Cleveland, Ohio.

F. R. Rusche, Magdeburg; Herr Rottmeister Graf von Rothenburg and Frau Rothenburg, Prussia; Edward B. Sturges, Scranton, Penn.; Warren B. Smith, Yonkers; W. S. Sherwood, Cleveland, Ohio; E. G. Schmidt and Mrs. Schmidt, Philadelphia; M. B. Smith and C. L. Smith, South Orange, N. J.; D. P. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, New-Haven; Carl Eugen Schmidt, Paris; Newton W. Taylor, A. Van Tuyl, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Vedoua, Mrs. E. Vely, Berlin; William M. Whitehead, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. William R. Warner, Boston; Mr. Isaac H. Wing, Bayfield, Wis.; Mrs. J. Ferro, F. W. Hunt, M. Hunt, Mrs. W. L. Lovitt, Mrs. E. C. Crossmann Riley, Mr. Alb. M. Hochstadter, Mrs. Hochstadter, Leopold L. Artis, and Mrs. Maria L. Artis.

Captain Taken from His Vessel Ill.

Capt. Brown, of the schooner Sarah A. Fuller, was a passenger by the Mallory Line steamship Nueces, which yesterday arrived from Galveston. The Fuller, which is bound from New-Orleans for this port, was spoken off Hatteras. Her Captain was ill and desired to be taken on board the steamship. The transfer was effected and the schooner left in charge of the mate, who will navigate the vessel to port.

Cigarmakers to Leave the Knights.

It was reported yesterday that the Knights of Labor cigarmakers had decided to leave the order, and to join the Cigarmakers' International Union, that is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

COMMODORE GERRY WINS

Miss Limbeck Fails in Her Suit for $50,000 for False Imprisonment.

APPLAUSE FOR HER COUNSEL'S SPEECH

Justice Giegerich Threatened to Clear the Courtroom if It Was Repeated.

It took the jury in Part V. of the Supreme Court, Trial Term, nearly an hour and a half to reach a verdict yesterday in the suit of Miss Margaret Limbeck against Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, to recover $50,000 for false imprisonment. The verdict was in Commodore Gerry's favor.

The testimony having been closed when Court adjourned Tuesday, De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Commodore Gerry, yesterday moved that the complaint be dismissed on the ground that Commodore Gerry had reasonable grounds for suspecting the plaintiff of being connected with the theft of his daughter's jewels.

Justice Giegerich denied the motion. Mr. Nicoll then addressed the jury. He reminded them that as far as the case on trial was concerned the plaintiff and Commodore Gerry were equal, and had equal rights. He then reviewed the evidence and commented on it.

Mr. Nicoll said he wished on behalf of Commodore Gerry to say that an investigation showed that none of the servants of Commodore Gerry had had their photographs taken while in scant attire.

After recess Col. Tallaferro began addressing the jury for the plaintiff. He said that in the questions which he asked about the photographs of the servants he had no intention of reflecting on the servants.

"Mr. Nicoll," said Col. Tallaferro, "asked why Thomas Steer was not called to the stand by us, and then he proceeded to abuse Steer. Without desiring to reflect in any manner upon the lady, I would like to ask why he did not put Miss Gerry on the stand. As between Miss Gerry and Margaret Limbeck both are equal in the eyes of the law and in this courtroom; but mark the difference, it is all right for De Lancey Nicoll to accuse and insult Margaret Limbeck, while it is all wrong to in any manner reflect on Miss Gerry.

"I ask you to wipe out such distinctions as 'Commodore' and 'English maid,' all difference between the daughter of an English butler and an aristocratic American."

The crowd in the courtroom broke into applause, and some one shouted, "That's right!"

"Order!" exclaimed Justice Giegerich. "If that is repeated, I shall order the courtroom cleared."

Justice Giegerich, in his charge to the jury, said:

"If you find that the plaintiff was arrested as alleged, you will proceed to the question whether the arrest was had at the procurement or direction of the defendant. It is not absolutely necessary to show that the defendant gave personal orders or directions to the police touching the arrest in order to establish a prima-facie case against the defendant. If it is shown that the defendant made a charge against the plaintiff and the surrounding circumstances and the conduct and acts of the defendant raise a fair and reasonable presumption that the wrongful act was ordered or directed to be done by the defendant, there is enough to call upon him to answer the charge and rebut the presumption.

"If you find from the whole evidence that the defendant complained to the police of the robbery of the jewels in his house and stated various circumstances of suspicion which had come to his knowledge, and that a police officer made inquiry into these circumstances and on his own authority arrested the plaintiff and took her to the police station, the defendant is entitled to your verdict. If you find, however, that defendant did direct or procure plaintiff's arrest, you will next inquire and determine whether the arrest was without probable cause, and if you find it was without cause, your verdict will be for the plaintiff.

The jury retired at 4:10 and returned at 5:55 with the verdict for the defendant. Commodore Gerry seemed to be very much pleased at his victory, and shook hands with each of the jurors as they left the box.

Col. Taliaferro said he would make the usual motions for a new trial to-day.

MORAVIAN SEMINARY ALUMNAE MEET.

Address by Dr. J. M. Hark—Officers of the Association.

There was a large attendance at the first regular meeting of the New-York Branch of the Alumnae Association of the Moravian Seminary, at the home of Mrs. F. A. Burnham of 66 East Seventy-eighth Street, wife of President Burnham of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. The Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Penn., was established in 1749, with sixteen pupils, and to-day graduates from it are in every country on the face of the globe.

The General Alumnae of the seminary is at Bethlehem. It has branches in the principal cities of this country, and in Europe.

Mrs. Runyon, whose husband was the late United States Ambassador at Berlin, is President of the foreign branch. She has signified her intention of joining the branch in this city.

There were seventy-five graduates present at the meeting, including many women who are prominent in New-York society. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. Louis J. Belloni, Jr., who introduced Dr. J. Max Hark, Principal of the Moravian Seminary, who described pleasantly the various studies and doings at the school as conducted at present. Interesting remarks were made by a number of women. A resolution to meet once every three months and to hold the annual meeting on the third Thursday in February in each year, was adopted. The proceedings then became social in characted and refreshments were served.

Among the women present were Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine of Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Moller and Miss Seaman of Madison, N. J.; Mrs. G. F. Willson of New-Rochelle, N. Y.; Mrs. John G. Foster of Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. Schrienbeck of Brooklyn; Mrs. J. B. Brewster of Yonkers, and Mrs. J. M. Hark, Bethlehem, Penn.

The officers of the association are: President—Mrs. Louis J. Belloni, Jr.; Vice Presidents—Mrs. J. H. King, Mrs. Purdy, Mrs. McLoughlin, Mrs. Mollenhauer, and Mrs. F. A. Burnham; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. C. M. Ford; Recording Secretary—Mrs. E. W. Harrison; Treasurer—Miss Marie Guth.

SHOCKING SONGS FROM A PHONOGRAPH.

August Viemeister Fined $50 for Having the Instrument in His Saloon.

The Rev. Frederick Bruce Russell appeared in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, to testify against August Viemeister, a saloon keeper of Gates Avenue and Broadway, who was charged with having in his saloon a phonograph which contained songs that shocked Mr. Russell.

In answer to questions, he said he was an evangelist engaged in doing good work for mankind. He said that he not only heard the shocking songs, but that T. De Quincy Tully, Secretary of the Law Enforcement Society, also heard them.

Viemeister acknowledged that he had a phonograph in the saloon, but said he did not know that its songs were not proper.

He was fined $50. He announced that he would appeal the case.

Whisky Sellers to be Sentenced.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 26.—Eighteen of the leading saloon keepers of this city, who were indicted for illegally selling on Sunday, the evidence being furnished by the Christian Citizenship Union, were called upon to stand trial to-day in the Union County Court, and retracted their former plea of not guilty and pleaded non vult. Judge McCormick announced that he would sentence them on Saturday, March 7. It is believed all the offenders will be heavily fined. Their counsel served notice that an appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court, and a motion will probably be made for a stay of judgment when the men come up for sentence.

ITS WORK FOR SOUND MONEY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMITTEE TO MAKE A REPORT.

Expects to Get Indorsement and Authority for Effectively Carrying on the Campaign.

At yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Sound Financial Legislation, resolutions were adopted to insure the continuance of the work of the committee, within approved lines, and it was decided to make a report to the Chamber at the monthly meeting next week, stating what the committee has done and intends to do. Through this report the committee will expect to get from the Chamber an indorsement of its acts and definite authority for the future. The purpose will be to shut off at the outset all nonsense about lugging the Chamber into National politics.

The committee has at no time thought of obtruding itself upon the National Conventions. It has adhered to the original plan of spreading sound-money doctrine among the people, through commercial bodies in various sections. It believes that its agency has been effective in the good accomplished, and it hopes to continue along the same lines.

There were present at yesterday's meeting Henry Hentz, Gustav H. Schwab, Joseph C. Hendrix, Samuel H. Seaman, A. Swan Brown, Louis Windmüller, S. A. Robinson, Cleveland H. Dodge, William Buchanan, Richard Young, Malcolm Graham, Isaac Wallach, Constant A. Andrews, and William A. Waite.

Henry Hentz, Chairman, presided, and George Wilson acted as Secretary. The following resolutions were presented by Mr. Schwab, seconded by Mr. Hendrix, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the agitation in favor of the maintenance of the present standard of value and against the free coinage of silver should be prosecuted with vigor.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to continue such work of agitation by the distribution of sound-money literature, and by all other proper and lawful means at its command.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be requested to take the necessary steps to secure the funds necessary for the carrying on of this work.

The following resolutions were presented by Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Hendrix, and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Executive Committee, with the recommendation that it prepare and submit to the Chamber of Commerce an address inviting the co-operation of all commercial bodies and of all business men in the movement to secure the adoption by the National Conventions of both great political parties of unequivocal declarations in favor of the maintenance of the present standard of value.

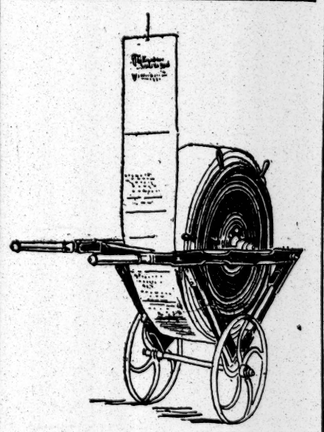
The second set of resolutions, Mr. Hentz explained after the meeting, did not contemplate the appearance of a delegation from the committee at either convention. It meant that the conventions should be reached by impressing those who choose the delegates with the importance of the subject. The Chamber itself will have opportunity to prescribe methods of work should it so desire on hearing the committee's report.

Some objection has been reported to methods employed by an agent of the committee. Members who think he may have been overzealous and have assumed improperly to represent the Chamber may express themselves in open meeting to that effect. In the important work in which it is now to embark, the committee intends to have its limitations definitely set, if any are to be made, so that it may proceed with a clear understanding of its authority. Its members feel confident that the Chamber will not only approve what it has done, but that it will be authorized to continue without restrictions, except such as may be imposed by the discretion of its members.

PETITION FOR LIBERAL SUNDAY LAW.

How It Will Appear When Presented to the Legislature To-day.

The accompanying cut from a photograph shows the petition of the German-American Citizens' Union for a liberal Sunday law, as it will appear when presented to the Legislature to-day. A. B. Smith of the Trow



Liberal Sunday Law Petition.
Form in Which the Big Roll Will Be Presented to the Legislature.

Directory Company originated and supervised the mounting of the petition in this manner.

According to arrangements, John B. Pannes will make the presentation address. Among the other speakers on behalf of the petition will be Carl Schurz, John Jerolomon, President of the Board of Aldermen; the Rev. Joseph H. Rylance, Daniel Harris, President of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, and Henry A. Rogers, School Commissioner.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS ASKED FOR.

New East River Bridge Commissioners Want Each City to Give Half.

An executive meeting of the New East River Bridge Commissioners was held yesterday at their offices in the Emigrant Savings Bank Building, 51 Chambers Street. Mayors Wurster and Strong, and Commissioner James A. Sperry were absent.

Commissioner Henry Batterman reported that progress was being made in all matters connected with the proposed work. Commissioner Salem A. Wales called up the resolution that was offered and laid over at a previous meeting, in which the cities are each asked to issue bonds for $500,000, the proceeds to be used for the construction of the bridge. The resolution was adopted yesterday, and it was ordered sent in duplicate to the Mayors of the cities for their approval.

Treasurer Deeves reported that the total receipts to Feb. 29, were $50,000, and that the total disbursements amounted to $36,807.99, leaving a balance of $13,892.01.

A brief discussion took place on the question of the property necessary for bridge purposes, but no decisive action was taken on the matter.

Chief Engineer Leffert L. Buck submitted answers from several contractors who had sent in bids for the borings for the foundations. They were referred to Messrs. Baird and Deeves, who will consult with the contractors and clear up all obscure points on the subject.

Judgment Against Robert Fitzsimmons.

Judgment for $750 was entered yesterday against Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, in favor of Friend, House & Grossman, for legal services between Jan. 2 and Oct. 30, 1895.

The lawyers' bill was for $2,000. Fitzsimmons declared that the services were worth only $750, and allowed judgment for that amount. An action for the balance of $1,250 was continued.

REFORM COME TO STAY

Carl Schurz Discusses the Civil Service Laws of New-York.

IMPORTANT RULINGS BY THE COURTS

Even if Existing Laws Were Repealed the Effects of Present Legislation Would Remain.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Carl Schurz, President of the National Civil Service Reform Association, read portions of an important decision of the Court of Appeals before the Assembly Judiciary Committee, which gave a hearing on the Sanger bill, this afternoon. This decision, while rendered by the court last week, had never been given to the public in its importance Mr. Schurz said. It includes an interpretation of the new legislation which is sweeping in its effect.

The decision was in the case of J. W. McClelland against State Controller James A. Roberts, and was a test case growing out of the attempt on the part of Superintendent Aldridge to evade the civil service rules in making canal appointments last May. The portion which Mr. Schurz said is of the greatest importance, was as follows:

The principle that all appointments in the civil service must be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained by competitive examinations, is expressed in such broad and imperative language that in some respects it must be regarded as beyong the control of the Legislature and secure from any more statutory changes. If the Legislature should repeal all the statutes and regulations on the subject of appointments in the civil service, the mandate of the Legislature would still remain and would so far execute itself as to require the courts, in a proper case, to pronounce appointments made without compliance with its requirement illegal.

Further on the Court says:

Whatever doubt or distrust may exist with respect to the possibility of obtaining for the law an honest and fair execution, there is none and can be none, at least among thinking men, with respect to its ultimate beneficial effect upon the service. That it must, if fairly and honestly administered, go far to correct many grave evils and abuses that have become peculiarly ripe and active in our political system, few intelligent people who have given the subject much attention can doubt. In so far as its administration may depend upon action of the Judicial Department, it is entitled to, and doubtless will receive, a fair and liberal construction, not only according to its letter, but its true spirit and the general purpose of its enactment.

Mr. Schurz made this the text of his argument. The friends of the bill made a strong case for it at the hearing. Everett P. Wheeler of New-York city, Matthew Hale, a former member of the Civil Service Commission, and Secretary McAneny of the National Civil Service Reform Association appeared in behalf of it.

Mr. Schurz made a general argument for the bill of Mr. Sanger, which provides for a general revision of the civil service laws. He explained that its purpose was intended to bring about a better observance of the civil service regulations in cities, and in counties having a population of 100,000 inhabitants. It was absolutely necessary that the Legislature take some action upon the matter. The Sanger bill voiced the sentiments of the leading advocates of civil service reform in the State, particularly in the large cities a general change of civil service law was necessary in order that it might be possible to obtain a higher qualification in the public service.

Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman of the New-York State Supervising Board of the Civil Reform Association, advocated the bill, and referred to the decision quoted by Mr. Schurz. This case, he said, evidenced the fact that the bill was necessary in order that the scheme of selecting public officers might be simplified.

Voicing the sentiments of those who had addressed the committee before him, John H. Hopkins stated that he did not think there would be any opposition to the bill whatever. All the courts which had civil service cases before them had come to the conclusion that the Legislature must do something to correct manifest discrepancies in the existing laws. The decision which had recently been handed down by Justice O'Brien of the Court of Appeals had clearly proven that something was necessary; that violations of the civil service law were rife, and that legislation was necessary.

Matthew Hale explained clearly the provisions of the bill. It had passed the Senate last year, but had failed to pass the lower house. It proposed only to revise the laws as they applied to cities of the State and to counties containing 100,000 inhabitants.

No action was taken on the bill by the committee.

Gov. Morton, considering that there was no reason why the employes of his department should not be classified under the State Civil Service laws, the same as the employes of other departments, recently requested the State Civil Service Commission to classify the force in the Executive Department. The commission has done this and the Governor has approved the classification. The classification provides that the posts of Private Secretary, Military Secretary, Appointment Clerk, Pardon Clerk, and Executive Stenographer shall be in schedule A, exempt from examination, and clerks, stenographers, and messengers shall be in schedule B, open to competitive examination. The change does not affect any person now holding a position.

W. E. Phelps of Cortland and H. J. Rhodes of Auburn have been appointed guards in Auburn Prison from the civil service list. The salary is $780 per year. Nathan Waring of North Cohocton has been appointed a guard in the Elmira Reformatory at $360 a year.

WOULD EXTEND CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Some Places That the Mayor Thinks Cannot Be Covered.

Mayor Strong had a long conference yesterday with Civil Service Commissioners E. L. Godkin, E. Randolph Robinson, and J. V. V. Olcott on the subject of extending civil service regulations to places in the Finance, Law, Street Cleaning, and Public Works Departments.

The Commissioners also propose to make the Mayor's bond and warrant clerk and the clerks, Librarian, and Sergeant at Arms of the Board of Aldermen subject to examination and appointment under the civil service rules.

The Mayor convinced the Commissioners that his bond and warrant clerk held confidential relations with him in reference to the business of his office, and that he was dependent upon this clerk in the matter of his approval of warrants on the Treasury. The Mayor also pointed out that the clerks and other subordinates of the Board of Aldermen could not be brought within the civil service rules without a change in the law, which makes their appointment dependent on the yearly action of the board.

In reference to the proposed changes in the Finance, Law, Street Cleaning, and Public Works Departments, the Mayor said he would take no action until he had conferred with the heads of those departments.

A THOROUGHLY BAD COLORED BOY.

Struck His Invalid Mother so Hard that She Was Unconscious All Night.

John Washington, a colored boy, eighteen years old, of 143 West Thirty-second Street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of having brutally assaulted his aged and invalid mother. Washington, who spends most of his time about saloons, went home at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and found his mother sitting up waiting for him. She started to reproach him for his dissolute habits, when he assaulted her by knocking her out of her chair. While she was lying helpless on the floor he jumped on her until she became unconscious, and then he went calmly to bed.

The woman lay unconscious on the floor until nearly 8 o'clock in the morning, when she was discovered by her niece, who called a policeman. He woke up Washington and arrested him. The latter said that he had slapped his mother in the face because she had scolded him. He denied that he had jumped on her prostrate form or that he had struck her on the head and caused the wound. The mother asked that her son be severely dealt with. She said that he was a thoroughly bad boy and was beyond her control. The son made no defense, and Magistrate Brann held him in $1,000 for trial.

FIRE RATES NOT INCREASING.

Statement from John H. Washburn Called Forth by the Recent Criticism of Richard Croker.

The Fire Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday afternoon, criticised the statement made by Richard Croker. This statement was as follows: "Coming along to the Fire Department, the department that was organized and built up by Tammany, what do we find? Nothing except that fire insurance rates have been advanced 10 per cent. within the last six months."

President La Grange said he thought that this was a very unjust attack on the department. Chief Bonner, who was present, said that Mr. Croker was entirely wrong.

The last report shows that the loss by fire has been less than it was for thirty-five years. President La Grange submitted correspondence between himself and John H. Washburn of the Board of Underwriters on the subject. President La Grange's letter to Mr. Washburn was as follows:

Dear Sir: In a recent interview, Mr. Croker is reported as having said that fire insurance rates have been advanced 10 per cent. within the last six months. Will you kindly inform me whether this alleged statement is true or not, and if true, whether such advance or any advance had been occasioned by the board of the present management of the department and oblige.

Mr. Washburn's answer to this letter was:

Dear Sir: Referring to your favor of the 20th inst.; regarding an interview with Mr. Richard Croker, who is quoted as stating that insurance rates had been advanced 10 per cent. within the last six months, I would say most emphatically that such statement is erroneous. Rates have not been advanced for three years or more. On the contrary, they have been reduced gradually, but materially during that time, principally because of improvements made by property owners.

ASSIGNMENT BY ROBINSON & BOOTH.

The Lumber Merchants Take the Advice of Creditors.

Robinson & Booth, lumber merchants at 91 Wall Street and in Fernandina, Fla., made an assignment yesterday without preference to William W. Goodrich, lawyer, of 59 Wall Street. The assignment was signed by Theodore F. Booth of New-Haven, Conn., only, the other partner, George W. Robinson, of East Orange, N. J., not having returned, it is said, from the South.

Mr. Booth also made an individual assignment to Mr. Goodrich yesterday. The firm was attached on Feb. 4, and has since been trying to arrange its affairs so as to prevent an assignment, but matters culminated on Tuesday, when the creditors requested that the firm make an assignment.

The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday against the firm for $3,847 in favor of the Bank of the State of New-York. The affairs of the firm are in a complicated condition, and no statement has been prepared, because the books were taken to New-Jersey before Mr. Robinson went South.

A dispatch was received from Mr. Robinson on Tuesday, it is said, to the effect that arrangements had been made with Southern creditors, but the terms were not stated. The bulk of the indebtedness is in the South, where the principal assets are also. The liabilities in this city are estimated at $100,000. A committee of three creditors has been appointed to make an examination of the affairs of the firm.

INDICTED FOR CRIMINAL LIBEL.

Dr. George H. Perrine Held on Complaint of Dr. Townsend V. Roe.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Dr. George H. Perrine, a dentist of this village, has given bonds to appear for trial when called on an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury, charging him with criminal libel. He is accused of having written "A Card," which was circulated through the Post Office, containing an attack upon another dentist of the village, Dr. Townsend V. Roe. The allegations in the circular were declared to be malicious falsehoods by Dr. Roe.

This Tarrytown trouble has created much feeling against the accused, who, when he came to Tarrytown, was given employment by Dr. Roe, and then, when they separated, started a dental office in opposition to his former employer.

District Attorney George C. Andrews, who lives in Tarrytown, and who received one of the libelous circulars through the mails, is considerably annoyed about it, and considers it an infraction of the postal laws as well as a libel against Dr. Roe, and will see that the case comes to a speedy trial.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH A LUNATIC.

Mrs. Hickey Almost Threw a Policeman from a Third-Story Window.

Policeman Hartigan of the Yorkville Court squad, had a fierce struggle with Mrs. Norah Hickey, an insane woman, of 322 East Twenty-second Street, yesterday. The woman is suffering from homicidal mania, and has threatened to kill her husband and two children. The husband secured a warrant for her arrest, and Officer Hartigan was sent to serve it. He found the woman storming around the room. When she saw him she sprang at him with the ferocity of a tiger and asked him to jump out of the window with her. With almost superhuman strength she dragged the officer toward the window.

The house is situated opposite the East Twenty-second Street Station, and the officer on duty looked out and saw Hartigan and the woman leaning half way out of the window and struggling desperately. Officer Horan rushed into the house and reached the apartments just in time to prevent the woman accomplishing her purpose. In the Yorkville Court yesterday she was committed to Bellevue Hospital.

EX-CONGRESSMAN HARTER'S FUNERAL.

Merchants and Workingmen Present at the Services in the Church.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Ex-Congressman Michael D. Harter was buried this afternoon. Business generally was suspended, the schools were dismissed for the afternoon, and all public and many private buildings were draped in mourning.

A private service was held at 11 o'clock A. M. for the family and immediate friends. It was conducted by the Rev. Dr. S. A. Ort, President of Wittesberg College, Springfield. The body was conveyed at noon to St. Luke's Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Har

FAVOR THEIR OLD LEADER

Rank and File of Salvation Army Believe in ex-Commander Booth.

TWO MAJORS HAVE RESIGNED

The Glens Give as a Reason that Their Commander Was Unjustly Dismissed.

The English Brigadiers at the Salvation Army Headquarters are still firm in their support of Gen. William Booth of England in his removal of the former Commander, Ballington Booth, from his position, but the rank and file of the army, officered by Americans, are still largely in favor of their much-beloved Commander and his wife.

At the headquarters of the army, in the Memorial Building, in West Forty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue, the situation yesterday was not materially changed from that of the day before. The one important change was the resignation of Major Peter Glen and his wife. Major Peter Glen had been in charge of the Field Department, and was one of the most powerful officers in the work. They sent yesterday the following letter to Eva Booth:

215 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1896.

Commissioner Eva Booth:

My Dear Commissioner: It is with deep regret that we are compelled, after nine and a half years of faithful service as officers in the ranks of the Salvation Army in America, to herewith tender you our resignation, our reason being, in brief, that we believe Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth to have been dismissed from its ranks without a just cause.

Believe us to be, dear Commissioner, faithfully yours for God and right.

PETER GLEN, Major.
ELIZABETH J. L. GLEN, Major.

Neither Major nor Mrs. Glen appeared at headquarters yesterday, and the officers in command were unwilling, in most cases, to discuss their withdrawal. Major Glen was with the ex-commander and his wife at Montclair until 11 o'clock Tuesday night. He said yesterday that Ballington Booth had in no way advised his resignation, and that his action in withdrawing was entirely of his own accord.

Major Glen expects to stay with the army for a few weeks to settle up the affairs of his department. After that, he does not know what he will do. He joined the army in 1886 while on a visit to this country from Scotland, his native land. His wife came over soon after hearing of his move, intending to bring him back, and thinking that he must have gone crazy. She, too, came under the influence of the army, and was made a soldier a few months after.

The Glens have since worked upward in rank. They have three children—Peter, twelve years old; Ruby, five years old, and Maud Booth, sixteen months old. The children are just recovering from the scarlet fever, and Mr. and Mrs. Glen are worrying much over their future. He said yesterday that he was too poor to buy a suit of clothes, and must still wear the uniform of the organization, of which he is no longer a member.

"Ballington Booth will not lead an American army," was the answer Major Peter Glen made yesterday to questions about Mr. Booth's intentions. "He has received a number of invitations to conduct evangelical meetings, and very probably will engage in some such work. He and Mrs. Booth will certainly take a rest of several weeks before engaging in any work."

Mr. Glen also said that the published reports that large sums of money had been promised to Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth to carry on any work they might desire, were in a measure true. He said that a committee of prominent citizens had made such offers, but who they were he would not say.

Commissioner Eva Booth may possibly make her first public appearance in America at the noon meeting in the Fourteenth Street headquarters to-day. She will also speak next Sunday at a Bowery meeting. She will soon start on a trip of the American cities where the army is a powerful organization. Her first appearance on this trip will be in Newark, but the itinerary has not yet been fully decided upon.

Officers of the army have little fear that Ballington Booth will not turn over the funds of the army in this country, which are all deposited in his name in various banks. He has already signed checks for the current expenses of the organization. Another account has been started in the name of Eva Booth, to which all available funds are added, but many of the contributions still come in the form of checks "to the order of Ballington Booth," which must be deposited in the accounts in his name.

A SALVATION ARMY NURSERY.

Tots Sleep in Gay-Colored Soap Boxes, But Are Well Cared For.

There were twenty-five of the smallest residents of that unpleasant part of the city known as Cherry Hill, who, despite the weather and the unsanitary condition of their homes, yesterday were warm and clean and well fed.

There is a dingy building at 82 Cherry Street which is like its neighbors on all sides, excepting that on the front, where a store sign has once been, are the words, "Salvation Army." There is a narrow entrance at one side leading to the upper floors, and here every day are taken twenty-five of the children of mothers who work for a livelihood in the neighborhood, tots ranging in age from two or three days to five years. This is the crèche, or one of the day nurseries of the Salvation Army. The neighborhood is regarded by the police as one of the worst in the city. The good done by the nursery is gauged by the dispensary doctors who visit in the vicinity. They say that more lives have been saved by the good care and food given the children than can be estimated.

There are two floors occupied by the nursery, and the third is occupied by sisters of the Salvation Army who have the work in charge. Children are admitted up to the age of five years, but the sisters would rather take little ones younger than that. When a poor mother of the neighborhood is very ill, her little baby is taken until she is stronger and able to care for it herself. There was a week-old baby sleeping in one of the nursery's gay box, cradles only a few days ago.

The little boarders arrive early. If their mammas are obliged to go out at 6 o'clock they are presented at the nursery at that hour, or they may come an hour later. It is the beginning of their day. No matter how early the hour may be, preparations have been made in advance, and in the clean little kitchen boilers of hot water have been filled, ready for the babies' baths. Not a baby is neglected. Each one is treated to the luxury of a warm, clean bath, given with as much care and tenderness as if tended by a high-priced nurse. The bath is sometimes more superficial for the older children, but there are always fresh nursery clothes for each comer, and a good warm breakfast to follow.

Then there is the playroom. This is the front room, with swings hanging from the walls, little chairs, toys, and everything that can make a baby happy. In Summer the roof of a small extension on the first floor is utilized for a roof garden. It has been boarded around to keep the little ones safe, and kind friends have provided a canvas covering to keep off the sun. But in this cold weather the babies do not even think of the roof garden, if they do any thinking at all. At 1 o'clock comes the pleasantest part of the day. It is the prettiest, too, as the other Salvation Army workers, who come in as visitors, say. The babies all take a midday nap immediately after dinner.

There is a separate sleeping room for the very little ones, fitted with the gayest little beds that can be imagined. They consist of soap boxes, each painted a bright red. Inside is a clean soft husk mattress, and there are bright coverings of quilts, some of patchwork and some of single pieces of bright cloth, all presented to the nursery for the very purpose for which they are used. Over the top of these improvised cradles a barrel hoop has been bent, and cheesecloth and a few bits of ribbon make pretty canopies. The larger children take their naps on a big comfortable, spread out on the play room, a cozy place with its walls covered with pictures.

The babies are all too young to receive much instruction, but the older ones learn to say their prayers regularly.

"I don't know what my little girl means," said the mother of a two-year-old baby, who could not talk. "She'll not eat a thing when I put her up to the table until she has covered her face with her two hands and said something to herself in her own way." It was some time before any one could think that the baby was trying to say grace, as she did at the nursery three times a day.

Soap and water are very strong agents of the nursery work. While the nursery garments are worn, the home clothes of each child are washed, if they need it, and mended. That is an object lesson that shows good results.

The nursery is not open to every visitor. It is a private institution, and the mothers appreciate it on that account. They pay five cents for each child, and they are sensitive if they feel that their confidence has been abused and their little ones exposed to the gaze of the curious.

THEATRICAL TRUST A MYTH

NEITHER IS WAR BEING WAGED AMONG THE MANAGERS.

So Declares Mr. Palmer, Reported in an Opposition Movement—Charles Frohman's Statement.

"There is no serious theatrical war being waged in this country; there is no war of managers; there is no theatrical trust, and, therefore, there is no opposition, with myself as leader," said A. M. Palmer yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Horace McVicker, manager of Abbey's Theatre, said the same thing, only with a little more emphasis.

"Nor," added Mr. Palmer's Secretary, "was there any meeting held to-day in Palmer's Theatre or anywhere else for the object of organizing a legendary opposition to a mythical trust."

These vigorous denials were called forth by the existence of rumors and reports which had crystallized into tangible shape yesterday in a newspaper article.

"Fifty people have been here to-day," said Mr. Palmer's clerk, in his office, 29 West Thirtieth Street, "to ask about that meeting—the meeting that was never held. It was never called, either, and no one in our business knows anything about it."

"There is no theatrical trust in this country," declared a theatrical manager in one of the big theatrical exchanges, "unless the ordinary business competition that exists everywhere between theatre managers and the owners of companies can be construed to mean a trust," and the speaker laughed with amusement at the idea.

The rumors had it that a vast design was on foot to control the leading playhouses in all the large cities of the United States in such a way that the trust would be able to dictate to every theatrical company its own terms.

This combination was said to be composed of Al Hayman & Co., Klaw & Erlanger, Rich & Harris, and Nixon & Zimmerman.

The report further said that the formation of a rival organization would be considered at a meeting at Palmer's Theatre yesterday. The meeting did not take place, and those assigned by the reports to the leading places in the rival organization laugh pleasantly and deny all knowledge of it. A. M. Palmer, Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Gilmore, J. H. Ford, and W. H. Rapley, who controls two Washington theatres, were to have met, according to rumors, and arranged for the erection of a $1,000,000 theatre in Philadelphia.

With a theatre of this sort in the city, that is really the keystone of the situation, it was declared. The rival organization (that does not exist) would break the back of the theatre trust, (that has never been formed.)

The theatrical men whom rumor connected with the rival organization are A. M. Palmer, controlling Palmer's and the Garden Theatre, New-York; Park and Amphion Theatres, Brooklyn, and Great Northern Theatre, Chicago; Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, controlling Abbey's Theatre, New-York, and Tremont Theatre, Boston; W. J. Gilmore, controlling the Park and Academy Theatres, Philadelphia; J. H. Ford, controlling Ford's Theatre, Baltimore; W. H. Rapley, controlling the National and Academy Theatres, Washington, D. C.; C. L. Davis, controlling the Alvin Theatre, Pittsburg; Charles Spalding, controlling the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis; Harry Hamlin, controlling the Grand Opera House, Chicago; C. J. Whitney, controlling the Lyceum Theatre, Cleveland; the Detroit Opera House, Detroit, and the Star Theatre, Buffalo; Friedlander & Gottlobb, (by a representative,) controlling the Columbia Theatre and Auditorium Theatre, San Francisco; C. M. Bush, controlling the Broadway Theatre, Denver, and Henry Greenwall, controlling theatres in Texas, Arkansas, New-Orleans, Memphis, Atlanta, and Savannah, that are not owned by Klaw & Erlanger.

With regard to the alleged "trust," and the charges which have been made against Charles Frohman in connection with it, that manager said yesterday:

"It is absurd to call the control of certain theatres which has been obtained by certain managers a 'trust.' There is nothing suggestive of a trust about it. The object has been simply to avoid the delays that are caused by having to rely on booking agencies to fill the time of theatres. The theatres have not been combined at all; it is only the interests of the managers that have been combined, and the notion that these managers will interfere with the business of anybody else is idiotic. There can be no such thing as a trust in the theatrical business. If a good play is written, it can be booked in any house in our circuit or anywhere else, and every manager will be running after it. Of course our control of all these theatres will make it possible for us to make long engagements with attractions, playing the best in several cities; but we will book a good attraction in Philadelphia without making it a condition that it shall go all over the circuit. Such a policy as that could not be carried out in the theatrical business, and none of us are foolish enough to expect it.

"The real cause of all this talk about 'trusts' and such things is the fact that certain managers who have heretofore had the Frohman attractions are awaking to the fact that they have lost them. Of course we shall play our own attractions in our own theatres, and the managers who are to lose them are trying to rouse a sentiment among other managers against us. I don't believe they will succeed, but at any rate, we propose to attend to our own business in our own way and according to our own views, so far as our policy for making money is concerned."

NOT ENTITLED TO MAIL PRIVILEGES

Bond and Investment Schemes in the Nature of Lotteries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Attorney General Harmon to-day submitted to Postmaster General Wilson a decision to the effect that the numerous bond and investment schemes conducted throughout the country are lotteries, and not entitled to the privileges of the mails.

The first cases sent to Attorney General Harmon by Postmaster General Wilson were those of the Pettis County Bond Investment Company of Sedalia, Mo.; the Tontine Association of Minneapolis, the Columbia Investment Company of Cincinnati, the National Investment Company of Cincinnati, the National Investment Company of Washington, D. C., and the Southern Mutual Investment Company of Lexington, Ky.

Attorney General Harmon, in his opinion, considered chiefly the case of the Pettis Investment Company, the most important one argued before the department, and which the Attorney General says covers all the others, which are alike in general design and differ only in details and methods. They induce subscriptions for bonds by holding out the chance of receiving large sums for small payments, the chance depending on the numbering of the bonds. Without the ever-present chance of speedily getting much for little, not one of these companies would attempt to do business or succeed in the attempt. The Pettis Company, the Attorney General says, has only a capital of $2,000, but $100,000 in bonds have been deposited on its behalf, as required by the law of Missouri, from insurance and other companies. This, of course, has been done by its promoters, and shows their faith in the profitableness of the scheme.

It has been urged that the "investments" offered by these companies do not differ in principle from insurance, and are, in fact, fairer and better, because the bondholder does not have to die or lose his property to realize on them. The Attorney General says the fallacy of this contention consists in confusing mere chance with uncertainty. One's property may not burn at all, and the time he will die is not known, but neither event depends upon mere chance, and the law, therefore, recognizes contracts contingent upon them, while it does not countenance lotteries.

The Attorney General, therefore, concludes that all companies which promise payments to part only of a class, who all stand on an equal footing, leaving the selection to depend on any rule of hazard, whether such payments constitute the entire scheme of their business, or are connected with other features which would not, by themselves be objectionable, come within the provisions of the anti-lottery law, and are not entitled to the use of the United States mails.

HEIGHTS FOR BUILDINGS

Architects Not Agreed About the Pavey Bill's Provisions.

THE STREET WIDTH A FIXED FACTOR

Various Views as to Expediency of Limiting Number of Stories That May Be Designated.

Architects are divided in opinion respecting the merits of the Pavey building bill now before the State Legislature. The measure, if passed, will restrict the height of buildings.

If the bill becomes a law, the height of structures will be limited to fifteen times the square root of the width of the street. Exceptions are made where the proposed structures shall front on squares, but the modifications are not extensive. If a street is 100 feet wide, for instance, buildings to be erected in it shall not exceed 150 feet in height.

Here is a calculation, prepared by a local architect, giving on the basis of the width of various streets and thoroughfares, the heights and stories of buildings as authorized by the Pavey bill:

Streets.	Heights.	Stories.
Broadway	135 to 150 feet.	10 to 13
Nassau	100	7 to 8
William	90	6
Liberty	90	6
Pine	90	6
Avenues	150	13
Various streets	110	7 to 9

George E. Harding, of Harding & Gooch, architects, speaking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, said yesterday:

"I don't see why the law should step in and prevent an owner of real estate from earning a return from his investment, provided that all safeguards and modern appliances are adopted. The tall buildings, from the view of healthiness and dampness, are certainly superior to the old unsanitary brick buildings, which constitute a major portion of the office buildings in the city. So far as sanitation and ventilation, and even light are concerned, the modern building is far superior to its neighbors.

"The modern steel buildings are much safer and stronger for machinery, and for any possible seismic disturbance than the old ones, because the former are constructed with improved materials, enlarged knowledge, and experience. In point of fact, their deep foundations often do the older buildings a good turn in drying their old cellars, and the extension of the old chimneys affords their decrepit neighbors a better draught and ventilation. Fire inside the tall buildings is entirely guarded against if proper arangements are laid out and these are now available and have received the full approval of Chief Bonner. Even without such internal provision it was shown by demonstration in Chicago recently that the department could utilize a tall building as a water tower from which to direct a stream to a neighboring structure.

"How is the State Legislature to fix proportions of buildings by widths of streets which vary from 15 feet to 150. Under an anachronism, such a method would prove, I may build forty stories high on the Bowling Green end of Broadway, or opposite the City Hall, but if the building extends to New Street it must be shaved off six floors. Imagine the result. New-York would present the appearance of a series of Jacob's ladders, a unique feature in architecture, opening the wildest possibilities for architectural freaks. All buildings over 80 feet high are to occupy only 80 per cent. of the plot they stand on. This would treat us to a series of isolated towers, each with a back yard and side entrance for cats.

John T. Williams, who was the architect on the court, at Exchange Place and William Street, said the passage of the bill would greatly enhance the fortunes of those who own the present big buildings. "It will lower the value of property greatly," said Mr. Williams. "About five years ago, when the prices of steel and iron fireproof material were lowered, it was discovered that large buildings could with profit be erected in the wholesale dry goods district. It increased the value of the land on that part of Broadway fully 30 per cent. The Pavey bill will meet with great opposition."

F. H. Kimball of Kimball & Thompson, 66 Broadway, said:

"This talk about high buildings being detrimental to health and safety is ridiculous, and it simply emanates from men who indulge largely in theories. The big buildings are an absolute necessity in certain parts of the city, where business and trade are grouped. People must have accommodations near these centres. I believe that this whole matter should have been referred to the committee which is revising our building laws, and that some height limit should be agreed upon. I am opposed to the Pavey bill."

Mr. Rich of Lamb & Rich, architects, said he approved of the principle of the bill, but considered that in some respects it did not go far enough. He opposed on sanitary and aesthetic grounds the construction of tall buildings on narrow streets.

His partner, Mr. Lamb, does not entertain the same opinions, and cannot see the wisdom of his arguments against the high building.

John M. Carrere, Jr., of Carrere & Hastings, architects, 44 Broadway, expressed himself as follows:

"I am not wedded to any particular mode of solving the problem, but I think that if high buildings are to continue in vogue, some restriction should be adopted to provide for light and air in the streets. This can only be accomplished by keeping a certain proportion of the buildings lower."

W. J. Audsley, of W. & J. Audsley, architects, Broadway, said:

"I am not opposed to high buildings on principle. We designed the plans for one, but all the same, their height should be regulated by the width of the streets, and other conditions."

A National Guard Court-Martial.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Adjt. Gen. McAlpin has ordered a general court-martial for the trial of Private Archibald J. Clark, Eleventh Separate Company of Mount Vernon, and such other persons as may be ordered before it, to be convened at the armory of the Eleventh Separate Company, March 2, at 8 P. M.

The Adjutant General has granted a discharge to Peter Bernardi, Second Lieutenant of the Thirty-sixth Separate Company of Schenectady.

CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE TURKS.

Brooklyn Auxiliaries of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions Hold Their Annual Session.

The Brooklyn auxiliaries of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, which has representation from all the Congregational Churches in the city, met yesterday in annual session in the parish house of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.

The services began at 10:45 o'clock yesterday evening. Devotional services were held under the leadership of Mrs. R. K. Stoiber.

Mrs. R. R. Meredith, wife of the Rev. Dr. Meredith, on behalf of the Tompkins Avenue Auxiliary, welcomed the visitors, saying:

"We welcome you, not as a matter of form, but because it is a loving opportunity to welcome you from our hearts, as you come to us in the cause of Christ. This meeting will stir up our sluggish natures, and give us a fresh baptism of zeal. We welcome you, and hope that this day will be one of mutual profit and pleasure."

Mrs. Horace Graves read the minutes of the last regular annual meeting, and the Secretaries of the various auxiliaries read their reports. All the receipts showed that a general steady advance was being made, and the members felt greatly encouraged over the last year's work.

Mrs. Guilford Dudley, the State Treasurer, reported that $6,000 had been paid to her this year. In her report she said that Brooklyn had proved by its most generous contributions to be the banner city of the State, and in this regard, the Tompkins Avenue Church was the banner church. Of the $6,000 paid to the State fund, she said, Brooklyn churches had contributed $2,873.

The Rev. Dr. Farnsworth of Turkey was then introduced. He delivered an address, in which he said:

When the news flashed over the wires that Turkey had submitted to the demand of the powers, I was happy in my belief that we were at last to have religious liberty in Turkey, but the sad truth has come to us that the signing of those pledges was but the signal for murder and pillage. The last news we have from them is that they are being massacred, not by the sword and torch, but through the lack of work in Christian churches to alleviate their dire misery and hunger. We have been doing a great work in that country, but now you send us the news that your allowance for that work is to be reduced 50 per cent. We can't do our work on that; it is a sheer impossibility.

Is it not time that our Christian brethren in this country arose to a sense of their responsibilities? We have indeed fallen on dark times in our mission work. Missions have never been under such severe criticism as during the past few months. This criticism is caused by the murder of our brethren in China and Turkey. They say why do you go to these countries; the people don't want you? My answer to this is, what are our marching orders? "Go forth and teach all nations." He did not say go to those who want you. In that poor country there is work to do and trials to suffer. I have spent forty years in missionary life in Turkey and wish to return and work out my life there, but I cannot go because of a lack of funds.

We cannot work for the Mohammedans, because of the terrible edict in the Koran. "Death to apostacy," but we can give them an object lesson.

They looked at the Armenians, Greeks, and Syrians and said, "Is this Christianity? If so, we want none of it." And they were right. For corrupt Christianity does not develop any better men than corrupt Mohammedanism.

When we started missionary work the Armenians, while nominal Christians, were densely ignorant of its true conceptions. They worshipped the Bible as a fetich. To-day by our work we have accomplished a wonderful change, and by reading the Bible and instructions they are being constantly uplifted.

In Constantinople 1,000 copies a week of the Bible are being furnished in twenty-seven different languages; all these are being scattered throughout the land. Six months ago we had over 300 congregations, with an aggregate of 40,000 worshippers.

Our greatest fear is that Russia will seize that land and put a stop to our work.

In conclusion he said that the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople had once told Mr. Schauffler that his master, the Czar of Russia, would never allow "Protestantism to set its foot in Turkey."

UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.

Report of the Directors as to the Result of the Year's Business.

From the report of the Board of Directors of the United States Leather Company presented at the annual meeting of the stockholders yesterday, it appeared that the year 1895 had been an eventful one in the history of the tanning industry throughout the entire world, and while the declared profits of the company for the year were satisfactory, yet the uneven course of trade resulting, in part, from special causes, but largely as a reaction from the depressed business, conditions of 1893-4, operated against the best conduct of the company's business.

The general improvement noted at the time of the company's last annual report continued over the first quarter of 1895, and prices of leather slowly advanced, following continued higher rates for hides. In April, May, and June the advance upon both hides and leather was rapid and violent, the rise culminating in June, prices being maintained until the end of August. Later, under the influence of an abnormally restricted demand, values for both hides and leather rapidly declined, the close of the year finding a waiting market for leather, a slight improvement in the value of hides, and a general feeling in the trade at large that with a settlement of the country's political and financial difficulties a return to normal conditions might be reasonably expected.

There was expended during the year for repairs to the property of the company, and that of the tanning companies in which the company is interested, $510,073.55, and for betterments, $254,535.17, all of which had been charged to the expense account. The company began the erection of one tannery, which is well under way, and the tanning companies purchased for cash three other properties. Numerous purchases of bark lands in fee and contracts for barks on tree were made, and the tanneries were as well protected with bark and bark lands as at any time since the organization of the company.

The results of the year show net profits of $9,367,854.06, to which is added the surplus for 1894, amounting to $786,755.56, making a total of $10,154,609.62. Out of this have been paid in dividends, $3,684,000, leaving a surplus on Dec. 31, 1895, of $6,470,609, to which includes the company's interest in the undivided profits of other companies.

The assets of the company are given at $136,576,720.33, which includes over $1,000,000 of cash on hand, hides, and leather on hand, and in process of tanning, $11,128,373.57; leather in the company's hands for sale, against which full value has been advanced, $5,040,190.06; debts receivable for merchandise sold, $3,037,154.37; bark at tanneries, $1,455,948.43; advances to other companies for hides bought and for tanning expenses, $10,365,314.47; tanning plants and other real estate, $6,159,609.20; stock of other companies, $35,261,057.06; treasury stock, $100,000, and good will and organization account, $62,475,506.69. The liabilities amounted to $133,423,756.24, including bills payable, $3,000,000; bonds, $5,520,000, and stock issued and to be issued, $124,451,013.38, showing a surplus (not including the undivided profits of other companies accruing to this company) of $3,152,964.09. What are designated as the "quick" assets of the company which are readily convertible into cash are given at $32,500,550.22, and the "quick" assets of the tanning companies in which the United States Leather Company owns stock are given at $8,758,690.33, making a total of $41,259,249.55.

Officers were elected for the year as follows: Mark Hoyt, President; James Horton, First Vice President; Edward R. Ladew, Second Vice President; L. H. Lapham, Third Vice President; James R. Plum, Treasurer, and Josiah T. Tubby, Secretary.

Funeral of ex-Gov. Robinson.

CHICOPEE, Mass., Feb. 26.—The funeral of ex-Gov. George D. Robinson was held this afternoon. The entire city was in mourning. Most of the big manufacturing concerns shut up all afternoon, the stores were closed during the funeral, and the schools had but one session to-day.

The honorary pall bearers were Justice M. P. Knowlton of the Supreme Court; ex-Lieut. Gov. W. H. Halle; Judge Dewey of the Superior Court; ex-Mayor George S. Taylor; Charles P. Clark, President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; Warren E. Locke of Norwood; Col. J. G. McIntosh of Holyoke, and Gen. Samuel Dalton, Adjutant General of the State.

An Invalid Fatally Burned.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Feb. 26.—Fire was discovered in Dr. R. H. Parson's house on Washington Street last night. The firemen found Dr. Parson's wife, who was an invalid, enveloped in flames. She died this morning. An overturned kerosene oil lamp was the cause.

THE HEARING AT AN END

Next the Supreme Court Commission's Report on Rapid Transit.

MR. BOARDMAN ARGUES FOR THE ROAD

New-York City's Demands Require an Underground Route and Under Broadway.

The Supreme Court Commission appointed to determine whether an underground railroad shall be built in accordance with the plans of the Rapid Transit Commission heard yesterday the last of the arguments for and against the road. It will now consider the evidence given before it, preparatory to making its report. Frederic R. Coudert, when asked how long it would take to prepare the report, replied:

"It will take us at least until March 12, and probably we shall have to ask for an extension of time."

The greater part of the session yesterday was given up to Albert B. Boardman, counsel for the Rapid Transit Board, who replied to George Zabriskie, counsel for opposing property owners.

Mr. Boardman referred to the act authorizing the construction of the route, and the appointment of the present commission by the Supreme Court.

He contended that the commission could not pass upon questions of law.

"Mr. Zabriskie," he said, "stated yesterday, that this tribunal was a judicial tribunal. In that statement I heartily concur, but I claim that it is judicial in the sense that it is called upon to judge between parties. What question then can this tribunal consider?"

"I find no fault with the statement that it can consider questions of fact, expediency and public policy, but I contend with confidence, that this tribunal cannot consider questions of law. Mere questions of law I say cannot be passed upon by this commission."

The commission, it was urged, was not appointed to consider the cost of the proposed railroad. Chairman Coudert here asked this question:

"But President Orr has testified practically that if the road would cost $62,000,000 he would not be in favor of building it. Suppose we approve the road at that figure, we would be approving a road that the Rapid Transit Commissioners would not build?"

To this Mr. Boardman replied: "Well, then, the railroad would not be built."

"We would be then only firing blank cartridges," replied Chairman Coudert.

Mr. Zabriskie here called the attention of the commission to the fact that the Rapid Transit Commissioners were obliged by law to enter immediately into a contract for the building of the proposed road if the Supreme Court Commission approved of the plans.

Mr. Boardman then proceeded at considerable length to discuss the additional rapid transit facilities which were demanded by the people of New-York. He ridiculed the argument advanced by Mr. Zabriskie that the elevated railroad was able to meet the exigencies of the traveling public.

"We have been told," continued Mr. Boardman, "that we should have selected Elm Street instead of Broadway. I will tell you the reason why the Rapid Transit Commission selected the Broadway route. The Rapid Transit Commission selected Broadway because the Broadway route is the only possible solution of the problem of this city."

Mr. Boardman then described the advantages of building the underground railroad along Broadway, which, he said, was the great centre of traffic in New-York. The railroad could not be built along Elm Street, he said, because at present that thoroughfare was not wide enough, and nothing could be done until it was widened.

"If we have the railroad under Broadway," he continued, "we will attract a certain amount of traffic from the other existing railroads. If we only got the overflow of passengers, I claim that this proposed road would carry 400,000 a day in less than seven years."

Speaking about the vault owners along Broadway, Mr. Boardman said it was evident that if they had legal rights they should be compensated, and if they had not they could not receive compensation.

In speaking of the Astor estate along Broadway, Mr. Boardman said the estate of William Astor had signed the consent to building the road. The William Waldorf Astor estate had not opposed the construction of the road nor yet signed the consent.

"But William Waldorf Astor," said he, "has not paid any attention to American affairs since he left, except to disapprove some articles in his paper regarding the Venezuelan question."

The speaker then took up the question of the value of real estate on Broadway, and contended that the underground railroad would increase very much the value of property on that thoroughfare.

After recess, Mr. Boardman suspended his address in order to give Ex-Judge E. A. Tuttle and J. C. Bushby, counsel for the Park Avenue Property Owners' Association, a chance to express their views to the commission on the proposed railroad.

Mr. Tuttle told the commission that he and his associate, Mr. Bushby, represented the majority of the Park Avenue property owners between Ninety-eighth Street and the Harlem River.

"We are not opposed," said Mr. Tuttle, "to a rapid-transit road; indeed, we are in favor of it. We are, however, opposed to an elevated railroad structure in Park Avenue, between Ninety-eighth Street and the Harlem River."

Mr. Tuttle said there was one elevated railroad structure already on Park Avenue, and if another one was put up the entire roadbed of Park Avenue would be confiscated for railroad purposes.

"If this commission," said he, "sanctions the present plan of putting up an elevated structure on Park Avenue, between Ninety-eighth Street and the Harlem River, the value of property will be damaged from $200 to $1,000 per front foot."

Mr. Tuttle asked the commission to recommend a modification of the present plan, and suggested that the road could be deflected to the westward or that the right of way between Madison and Fourth Avenues be bought. If either of these requests could not be complied with, Mr. Tuttle suggested that the tunnel should be continued under Park Avenue, but that in no case should an elevated structure be allowed in Park Avenue.

Mr. Boardman then resumed his argument. He produced a long array of figures to show that the underground railroad was bound to pay. The question of curves was next touched upon by the speaker, who declared that nobody during the course of the present inquiry had urged that the curves of the proposed railroad were prohibitory. He said it had not been denied that a fast rate of speed could be attained on the underground railroad.

The estimates for building the proposed line, submitted by Chief Engineer Parsons and by Expert O'Rourke, were compared. Mr. Parsons's estimate was $49,734,634, while Mr. O'Rourke said it would cost at least $80,481,719.

"If you reckon all the materials at the highest possible price, as Mr. O'Rourke did, it will be easy to account for the difference in the estimates," said Mr. Boardman, with a smile.

Expert O'Rourke shook his head in dissent.

"Mr. O'Rourke's estimates," continued Mr. Boardman, "are all extravagant and excessive, especially in regard to excavation, shoring, and underpinning."

Expert O'Rourke shook his head more vigorously.

In conclusion, Mr. Boardman said the problem of rapid transit would have to be solved, and that the only way to solve it was by means of an underground railroad under Broadway. He asked the commission to approve of the plans adopted by the Rapid Transit Board.

"On your decision, gentlemen," said he, "rests the growth and development of the City of New-York and the time when that city will take the position that it ought to have, namely, the greatest city of the greatest State of the greatest Nation of the earth."

Archibald Murray, associate counsel for the protesting property owners, made a brief address, defending Expert O'Rourke's estimates of the cost of the proposed railroad.

Patrons of Industry Officers.

ROME, N. Y., Feb. 26.—At the State Convention of Patrons of Industry this afternoon, officers were elected as follows: President—W. S. Donnelly, Ketchums Corners; Vice President—T. H. Cox, Lee Centre; Secretary—F. J. Riley, Ballston Spa; Treasurer—F. Baker, Mechanicville; Trustees—J. E. Beardsley, Malone; C. W. Snyder, Lansingburg; C. A. James, North Gage.

STATE ART TEACHERS TO MEET.

The New-York State Association to Convene at the Teachers' College Morningside Heights.

The New-York State Art Teachers' Association will hold its sixth semi-annual meeting at the Teachers' College, Morningside Heights, on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 28 and 29.

Some 2,000 programmes have been mailed to directors of drawing or of art education and teachers of prominence in this and five neighboring States. The programme is very interesting, and consists of the following: Friday, 2 P. M., welcome address, Dr. Walter L. Hervey, President of Teachers' College. Response by the President of the association, Walter S. Goodnough, Director of Drawing, Brooklyn public schools.

At 2:30, "Should Art Education Be a Fundamental Feature of the Education of the People," John La Farge and Henry Rutgers Marshall, M. A.; 3:45, intermission to secure membership certificates, (those who became members at Syracuse in July, 1895, should bring their certificates of membership with them;) 4, "What Should Be the Aim of Drawing in Public Schools?" Miss Harriette L. Rice, Supervisor of Drawing, Providence, R. I.; discussion of the papers of the afternoon; business; 6:30, annual dinner of the association at Teachers' College; tickets for this are $1.25. Apply to Charles A. Bennett, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, Teachers' College, New-York. Note.—Tickets should be secured at as early a date as possible, in order that proper arrangements may be made for the comfort of all. Applications should reach the Chairman by the evening mail of Thursday, Feb. 27, at the latest. Requests received later than this are liable to be rejected.

On Saturday at 10 A. M., "Instruction in Drawing in New-York State," by Charles F. Wheelock, B. S., head Inspector, Regents' Department. At 11:15, report of special committee, representing Normal Art Schools, State Normal Schools, the city public schools, and State institutes, on the formulation of the general principles and methods that should obtain in a course of instruction in drawing in the public schools of the State. From 12 to 1, intermission for luncheon. (The Teachers' College has kindly offered to provide luncheon for members of the association.)

At 1 P. M., discussion of report of special committee, reports of committees and officers, and informal Round Table conferences upon any subjects proposed by members.

ST. LUKE'S OLD HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

Bill Signed Affecting Its Title—Will Be Approved by the Mayor.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Gov. Morton has signed Chapter 40, Senator Ford's bill confirming the title of St. Luke's Hospital to certain lands in New-York City, and ratifying certain deeds made by the city authorities and the officials of the Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr.

The bill passed by both branches of the Legislature and signed by the Governor confirming the title of the old St. Luke's Hospital property, in Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets, in the hospital Trustees, was down for a public hearing before the Mayor yesterday.

No one appeared in opposition to the bill, and it was not necessary for the Trustees who were present to present any arguments in favor of it. The Mayor said he would approve the bill. The property has been purchased by a syndicate, with the understanding that the title of the Trustees should be confirmed by legislative act.

DR. WILLIAM A. MYERS PURSUED.

His Followers Tried to Get into His House Through a Window.

Dr. William A. Myers of Bushwick Avenue and Moffat Street, Brooklyn, had an adventure late Tuesday night. He was going home, after having made a professional call, when he noticed that two strange men were following him. He quickened his pace, and entered the house a little ahead of his pursuers.

The doctor then went into the basement to attend to the furnace, and discovered that one of the men who had followed him had pushed his leg through a window frame from which a pane of glass had been removed.

Dr. Myers went up stairs, obtained his revolver, and fired a shot which scared off the intruders. Then he looked around for a policeman, but there was none to be found in the neighborhood.

A house near Dr. Myers's was entered by burglars a short time ago, and nearly $300 worth of jewelry was stolen. While Dr. Myers was passing through Van Voorhis Street a few nights ago, a man stepped up to him, and tried to snatch his watch and chain.

Staff Officers, Sons of Veterans.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 26.—Commander George E. Cox of the Connecticut Division, Sons of Veterans, has made the following appointments on his staff: Surgeon, with rank of Major—E. D. Brooks, Rockville; Chaplain, with rank of Captain—P. C. Whittemore, Putnam; Adjutant, with rank of Captain—A. O. Warner, Hartford; Quartermaster—A. T. Bogue, Hartford; Inspector—A. W. Hitchcock, Meriden; Mustering Officer—Fred G. Pool, Mystic; Judge Advocate—Frederick A. Bartlett, Bridgeport—all with rank of First Lieutenant; Sergeant Major—Lester H. Sweet, Hartford. The headquarters of the division have been established in this city.

Object to Being Taxed.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—A hearing was given today before Deputy Controller Morgan upon the application of the Metropolitan Rubber Company of New-York City for exemption from taxation. E. L. Cole appeared in support of the application, and G. D. B. Hasbrouck for the Attorney General and the State.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, party cloudy weather, possibly with snow flurries in the early morning, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair weather, with diminishing cloudiness, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and WEST VIRGINIA, fair and warmer, winds becoming southerly. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer in northern and eastern portions, southwesterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair weather, variable winds. GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, nearly clear, light southwesterly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, ARKANSAS, and TENNESSEE, fair weather, southwesterly winds. KENTUCKY, fair, warmer in central and eastern portions, southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair and warmer Thursday, southerly winds. INDIANA and LOWER MICHIGAN,

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Lower Markets, with Light Speculation.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Weak—Provisions Lower—Cotton Very Steady—Coffee Easy.

There was very little to influence the grain market outside of the weakness at the West, and the speculative demand was very moderate, while local scalpers did the bulk of the trading, and prices lower at the close. Provisions were weak and without demand. Cotton was irregular and fairly active on local account. Coffee was less active and easy at a slight loss.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	$1 @	$1¼
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	20¼@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36¾@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.70 @	3.80
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅛@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.50 @	10.75
Lard, Western steam	5.60 @	5.62½
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @	..
Sugar, granulated	5 @	5⅛
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¼@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@	10¾
Copper, lake	10.90 @	11.10
Lead	3.20 @	3.22½

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active and irregular, but closing steady at ⅝@⅞c decline on the weakness West, fair foreign selling, easier cables, and local realizing....Spot was fairly active at decline of ½c. Sales, 218,000 bushels, including to shippers 16,000 bushels No. 2 hard Manitoba at 2¼c over May, free on board, afloat; 72,000 bushels do on private terms; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Northern at 1¾c over May, free on board, afloat; 1,600 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 79½c, free on board, afloat steamer last of March; 8,000 bushels ungraded Spring; 1,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth; 8,000 bushels frosted Manitoba, and 2,400 bushels No. 1 hard do on private terms; the trade bought 65,000 bushels No. 1 frosted and No. 2 hard Manitoba on private terms, cost, freight, and insurance, to arrive....Quotations at the close: No. 2, 10c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 3c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4⅜c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4⅜c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 78,199 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 81,299 bushels; receipts, 11,100 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 29,313 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and weak at ¼c decline, following the West, and on local realizing....Sales was in light demand and prices ¼c lower. Sales, 9,000 bushels, including 2,000 bushels old No. 2 yellow at 41¼c, free on board, afloat; 4,000 bushels steamer white at 36¾c, elevator; 2,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 37¼c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels low mixed at 36¾c, elevator....Receipts, 4,875 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 89,379 bushels....Clearances hence, 31,331 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 205,109 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were easier and dull, with trading entirely local....Spot were dull and firm at unchanged prices.... Sales, 23,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27½c; No. 3 white at 20½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 28c; No. 3 white, clipped, 27½c; No. 2 mixed, 26½c for 11,000 bushels; No. 3, 25¼c; rejected white, 25c; rejected mixed, 23¼c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 27¼c; track mixed, 26¼@27½c for 10,000 bushels; track white, 27@29c....Receipts, 30,000 bushels; exports, 690 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February		@	74¾
March	35,000	74½@75	74⅝
May	1,080,000	72 15-16@73½	73⅛
June	30,000	72⅝@73	72¾
July	685,000	72⅜@73 1-16	72⅝
Total	1,830,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February		@	37
May	90,000	36⅜@36 15-16	36⅜
July	55,000	37⅛@37¾	37⅝
Total	145,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February		@	26¼
March	40,000	25⅜@	25¾
May	20,000	25⅞@	25⅞
No. 2 White—			
February		@	27½
Total	60,000		

FLOUR—Business was moderate, as millers refused to follow the decline in wheat. Sales, 10,200 bbls, including of City Mills 3,000 bbls patents, 1,200 bbls clear, 250 bbls extra, and 250 bbls fine at quotations; 2,500 bbls Winter straights at $3.70@$3.80; 1,050 bbls patents at $4.05, 450 bbls No. 1 at $3, 750 bbls bakers' extra at $3@$3.20, and 1,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.80.....Arrivals, 7,473 bbls and 7,525 sacks; exports, 5,652 bbls and 24,940 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 89,270 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.40@$2.50; No. 2, $2.50@$2.85; No. 1, $2.75@$3.10; clears, $3.25@$3.65; straights, $3.65@$3.75; white wheat straights, $3.75@$4; patents, $3.90@$4.10; city patents, $4.20@$4.45; city clears, $4.15@$4.25; city extras, $3.35@$3.40; city supers, $3.15@$3.25; city fine, $2.90@$3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.50; No. 1, $2.30@$2.85; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.30@$3.75; special brands, $3.80@$4.30.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady. Sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and steady at $1.20@$1.25 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 41c elevator, and 42c delivered.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.20; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$3; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Firm and more active. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white do, $2@$2.35; brewers' meal, 85@90c; grits, 85@90c; chops, 65c; coarse feed, 74c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@70c; cotton-seed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTON SEED—There were again sales of prime yellow at 25c, for 1,200 bbls; besides 300 bbls butter grade at that price, both for export, with the Mediterranean the only buyer of lots of that importance, while it at the close appeared, at least temporarily, satisfied, and was withdrawing bids. However, there were small orders from other markets abroad at 25c for good off grade and prime, while 25½c was asked. It was not possible to sell the butter grade in the quantity mentioned above the price on account of its at present narrowed demand; it was not an especially light-colored lot. The business for the day was in the continued selling out of some large lots that had been held by one party here over which he had become discouraged through the protracted inaction of export business, while with the advancing season and the condition of the lard market, not looking for the West to show much interest in the holdings at the South. However, much more important quantities are held here upon speculation, upon which the owners have not, as yet at least, lost hope of something favorable turning up. Crude in barrels had 21c as a trading price. There were five tanks crude in bulk taken at the South, at 17½c. ....LINSEED OIL was at steady prices and in fair demand; American at 41c; boiled at 44c; Calcutta at 52c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at steady prices; pure uncracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm and in moderate demand, quoted at 52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Feb. 26.—Oil opened at $1.27; highest, $1.30; lowest, $1.25; closed, $1.25 bid. Standard's price, $1.30.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Continued on the downward turn, with pork down 12½@15c, lard 5 points, and bacon 7½@10 points, closing with reactions, with prices showing only slight declines for the day. But there was no recovery of speculative tone or increase of cash demand, while there was an impression that the stocks were being added to materially, especially of lard. On the good condition of the hogs and their fair supplies, Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 28,000 head.

LARD—Was weaker at the West and 5 points lower, with May option more depressed than July, with a dull cash trading and expectations that the stock at the close of the month will show a decided increase! At the West February closed at 5.32½c; May was at 5.45@5.50c, closing at 5.47½@5.50c; July at 5.00@5.03c, closing at 5.02½@5.05c. Here there was unimportant cash demand, with 5.60@5.62½c quoted. May option was nominal at 5.80c; city steam was steady. Sales of 175 tcs at 5c. Refined was quiet; Continent at 5.05c, South American at 6.15c, compound at 4⅝@5c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was down 12½@15c, and reached 7½@12½c, with slow speculative interest, where February closed at $9.45; May was at $9.72½@$9.85, closing at $9.82½ asked; July at $9.00@$9.07½, closing at $9.07½. Here there was a slow export movement at steady prices, with sales of 200 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.50@$10.75; family mess, $11 @$11.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—Trading was slack in short ribs at the West, where there was a decline of 7½ points, followed by a recovery of 2½@5 points, with February closing at 4.97½c; May was at 5.07½@5.15c, closing at 5.12½c; July at 5.17½@5.22½c, closing at 5.22½c.

CUTMEATS—There was a slow condition of business, while prices were easy. Sales of 50 boxes clear bellies at 5.10c. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5c; 10-lb average, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8¼@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 5.10c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7¾c; 16 lb, 7¾c; 12 lb, 8⅛@8¼c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8⅛@8¼c.

BEEF—There was only a moderate trading, while prices were held steadily. Sales of 700 pks city packed. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Trading was slow, while prices were held steadily; quoted at $14.50 @$15 here and $14@$14.50 at the West.

HOGS—Were at easier prices, with freer supplies. Bacon at 5¼c; 180 lb at 5⅝c; 160 lb at 5¼c; 140 lb at 5⅝c; 120 lb at 5¾c; pigs at 5¾@6c. Receipts at the West, 59,049 head; same time last year, 65,338 head. Chicago—Receipts, 32,000 head; fairly active; 5@10c lower; $3.65@$4.07½; left over, 7,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,958 head; slow; $3.50 @$4.80. St. Louis—Receipts, 9,501 head; lower; $3.65@$3.90. Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head; opened 5@10c lower; $3.60@$3.75. Pittsburg—Very slow; $4.10@$4.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; weak; $3.70@$3.85. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $3.90@$4.05. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.10@$4.15.

TALLOW—The melters held city at 3 13-16c, and had bidding of 3¾c from the home trade, without export interest; sale of 50 hds out of town at 3¾c. For country made moderate demands and 100,000 lb taken in lots at 3¾@3⅞c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the situation continued slow, with sellers at 4⅞c and bidding of 4¾c from exporters and lard refiners. In lard stearine, absence of trading and 6½c quoted, nominal. In oleo oil at Rotterdam, sales of United and Harrison at 43 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were less active and easy at unchanged prices to 5 points decline, due to the weakness abroad, with trading confined to local scalpers. Havre was steady at ½@1f decline, and Hamburg steady and unchanged to ½ pfennig down....Spot Rio quiet and steady at 13¼c for No. 7. Sales, 1,500 bags No. 7, plus 20 points, at 13½c; 1,000 bags Santos at 15c, 300 bags Capatania at 13¼c, and 900 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—May, 1,250 bags at 11.85c; July, 250 bags at 11.25c; September, 1,250 bags at 10.75c; total, 2,750 bags. Between Call and Close.—March, 1,000 bags at 12.40c, 500 bags at 12.45c; April, 250 bags at 12.15c; May, 750 bags at 11.90c, 500 bags at 11.85c; June, 250 bags at 11.50c; July, 500 bags at 11.30c; September, 250 bags at 10.85c, 3,000 bags at 10.80c; December, 500 bags at 10.50c. Total for day, 7,500 bags. Exchange.—25 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for April; 110 points paid to exchange 250 bags September for May. Total, 11,250 bags. Closing Prices.—January, 10.45@10.55c; February, 12.45@12.55c; March, 12.40@12.50c; April, 12.05@12.15c; May, 11.85@11.90c; June, 11.50@11.55c; July, 11.30@11.35c; August, 11@11.05c; September, 10.75@10.80c; October, 10.65@10.75c; November, 10.55@10.65c; December, 10.50@10.55c.

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean	13¼

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7	No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7	No. 6..75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7	No. 8..75 below No. 7
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE—Invoice Rates—Java, 21 @22c; Padang, interior, 25@25½c; Macassar—Timor, 22½@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Tovar, 15¾@16¼c; Merida, 16¼@17c; Cucuta, 16@18½c; Bucaramauga, 17¼@18¼c; Bogota, 19@21c; San Salvador, 17@20¼c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16@19¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16@17¼c; Mexican — Cordova, 16@18¼c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 18@ 22c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	262,363
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	6,120
Total stock in New-York to-day	256,243
Total stock in Baltimore	30,373
Deliveries yesterday	1,103—29,270
Total stock in New-Orleans	30,825
Deliveries yesterday	548—29,777
	59,047
Total stock in United States	315,290
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 25	82,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 25	3,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 25	73,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 12	13,000
	171,000
Total	486,290
Same time 1895	401,292

COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active and unsettled through local scalping, closing very steady at 3@6 points advance on this crop, and unchanged to 1 point decline on the next crop, with Liverpool steady at ½@1½ points advance....Spot was steady and quiet. Sales, 700 bales to shippers and 350 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling uplands, 7¾c....Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, ⅛c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ⅛c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day, are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
February	7.62@7.64			
March	7.68@7.69	7.65	7.57	39,900
April	7.68@7.69	7.69	7.63	5,100
May	7.72@7.73	7.74	7.68	80,700
June	7.76@7.77	7.77	7.73	14,400
July	7.79@7.80	7.81	7.77	3,000
August	7.79@7.80	7.82	7.76	31,200
September	7.52@7.53	7.56	7.52	2,500
October	7.42@7.43	7.45	7.40	12,000
November	7.39@7.40	7.41	7.37	2,800
December	7.41@7.42	7.42	7.39	1,300
Total				193,800

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 28.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	1349	6712	1394	4436	..	..
New-Orleans	3830	5909	5201	3879	..	..
Mobile	1100	221	900	918	..	..
Savannah	3706	1475	3851	1884	..	..
Charleston	574	433	1567	1303	..	..
Wilmington	..	1828	175	174	..	..
Norfolk	1872	..	2444	843	..	..
New-York	..	..	995	..	..	..
Boston	640	456	381	335	..	..
Philadelphia	..	100	570	886	..	..
West Point	100	..	300	50	..	..
Total	13177	18387	17778	14208	..	..
This day last week	18240	22420	19647	10359	15527	15873
This day last year	12199	29394	29219	18505	27949	16934

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand moderate, and confined to the better grades. Prices unchanged....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—The movement continues of fair volume, and at full prices....Domestic ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 4½c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was again quiet and held very steady. Sales, 3,500 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3c, cost and freight....Refined unchanged and quiet....Raw Sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3½c; centrifugal, 90° test, 4½@4 3-16c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 19, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugar on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-bbl lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5¼c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5@5¼c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4 7-16@4 11-16c; softs, 3⅝@5c.

TEA—The auction sales of 7,230 pks was at easier prices for low grade Formosa, while other grades were steady, including Moyune—89 pks Hyson, 7¼@9¾c; 586 pks Young Hyson, 22@7½c; 279 pks imperial, 13@8½c; 270 pks gunpowder, 23½@9½c; Ping Suey—535 pks gunpowder, 18@9c; Japan—20 pks pan fried, 16½c; 50 pks basket do, 13c; 35 pks sundried, 6½c; 903 pks Congou, 13@7¾c; 320 India and O. Pekoe, 18@11c; Oolong—1,067 pks Foochow, 13@8c; 3,086 pks Formosa, 20@14½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The market is feeling the influence of continued light supplies, present and prospective, and while trade has not improved very much as yet, sellers are securing some advantage. Marrow are now firm at $1.40, with a little more asked in instances. Medium and pea are well established at $1.25. Red kidney are firm, but receivers fear much of an advance, as there is plenty of stock in the country, and the demand does not give evidence of much expansion. Green peas show further improvement. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.40; do, medium and pea, $1.25; do, white kidney, $1.35; do, red kidney, $1.10@$1.12½; do, turtle soup, $1.45; do, yellow eye, $1.35@$1.40; do, lima, California, $1.80; do, foreign, pea, old, 95c@$1.05; do, foreign, medium, old, 90@$1; green peas, bbls, 82½c; do, bags, 77½c; do, Scotch, 80c.

BUTTER—Moderate arrivals, and a fair trade, with prices firm on desirable stock.. Creamery, Western, 14@22c; do, extra, 23c; do, June, 13@19c; State dairy, 9@20c; Western, imitation creamery, 11@15½c; do, factory, 8½@12½c.

CHEESE—Demand fair in a jobbing way, with full prices for top grades....State, full cream, large, 6@10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 6@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Large receipts, with liberal accumulations, and the tone weak....State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 12@12½c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 12c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 11½@13¾c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 11½c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 11@11½c; refrigerator, per case, $1.75@$2.85; duck, 25@30c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Only a light supply of apples arriving, and these move out readily at firm prices. A few extra greenings a slight premium. Grapes in small supply, but few are wanted; choice meet an occasional customer at steady prices. Cranberries in light demand; best grades steady; decline reported for sale and weak. California oranges in fair demand and slightly favoring sellers. Most of the Florida strawberries are underripe and many very green; such drag, with most sales from 20@35c per quart; few prime reach 40@50c, the latter rarely. We quote: Apples, winesap, good to fancy, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; do, York Imperial, $3@$4; Ben Davis, $2.75@$3.50; do, Baldwin, $2.75@$3.25; greening, $2.50@$2.75; red, fair to good, $2@ $2.50; green, fair to good, $1.75@$2.25; grapes, per small basket, 8@14c; per case, $1.75@$2.50; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@$10; do, Jersey, per crate, $1.25@$2.25; oranges, California, per box, $2@$3.75; strawberries, Florida, per quart, 20@50c. DRIED—About the same conditions prevail as for some time past. Demand is mostly of a jobbing character, but enough stock is moving to prevent any further decline in values. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6½@7c; do, prime to choice, 5@6c; do, common to good, 3¾@4¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2@ 2¾c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3c; do, Western, 2¾@3¼c; do, State, 3@3½c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1⅞@2c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 2@2½c; raspberries, evaporated, 18½@19c; cherries, pitted, 9@10c; do, unpitted, 4½c; apricots, 9@13c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 4½@7c; prunes, 3½@7c.

GAME—Quail and grouse continue dull, but in light supply, and held about steady. Partridges sell fairly. Wild ducks dull. Very little venison here or wanted. Rabbits rather scarce and quiet. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 50@75c; grouse, $1.35@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $1; grouse, $1.35@$1.50; do, quail, per dozen, $2.25@$2.75; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2@$4; do, red heads, $2@$3; do, mallard, $2@$4; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 20c; do, drawn, 15@18c; do, jacks, 30@50c; venison, saddles, per lb, 18@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The receipts to-day were 6 cars of Western and 3 cars of Tennessee. Demand was fairly active, and Western fowls all sold at 11c, with Southern ½c less, and chickens averaged ½c under fowls. Roosters ½c higher. Turkeys, ducks, and geese unchanged. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10¼@11c; chickens, per lb, 10@10½c; roosters, per lb, 6½@7c; turkeys, per lb, 8c; ducks, per pair, 60@90c; geese, per pair, $1.25@$1.75; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c. DRESSED—The market is very quiet to-day, a snowstorm prevailing, and, with a fairly liberal supply of fowls and chickens, the market is weak, with 10c extreme for choice, and the few buyers looking for stock generally trying to shade their prices. Capons held firmly for choice, but under sized lots are slow. Turkeys still of undesirable quality, nearly all too large and coarse, and sell slowly, though choice hens are firm. Very few fresh ducks or geese arriving. Squabs unchanged. Frozen poultry slow. We quote: Turkeys, choice young hens, 15c; do, mixed hens and toms, average best, 13@ 14c; do, young toms, average run, 12@13c; do, old toms, 11@12c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 18@19c; do, medium, large, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 16c; do, small and slips, 12@13c; chickens, Philadelphia, 14@15c; chickens and fowls, Western, average best, 7½@10c; do, fair to good, 8@9c; old cocks, 6½@7c; ducks, choice, 15@17c; geese, Western, 7@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@3. FROZEN—Turkeys, No. 1, 14½@15c; do, No. 2, 9@11c; do, old toms, 11@12c; chickens, No. 1, 11c; fowls, No. 1, 9½c; fowls and chickens, No. 2, 7@7c; ducks, No. 1, 15@17c; geese, No. 1, 9@11c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes plentiful and freely offered. Onions quiet and about steady....Potatoes, Maine, 90@$1.75; Long Island, 65@85c; State, 60c@$1.50; Jersey, 60@75c; Bermuda, $2@$3; sweets, $2@ $4.75; cabbages, per 100, $1.50@$2; celery, per dozen stalks, 15@35c; eggplant, per bbl, $3@$7; onions, white, per bbl, $1@ $1.75; do, red, 60c@$1; do, yellow, 75c@$1.25; tomatoes, per carrier, $1.25@$2.25; kale, per bbl, $1.50; string beans, per crate, $1.50 @$4.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts moderate and trade slow, though desirable grades are held steadily. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 75@95c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@80c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@85c; do, short rye, 55@60c; do, oat, 50@ 55c; wheat, 45@50c.

HOPS—Demand is light as compared to the offerings, and prices are on an easy basis....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@8c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, @8c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4½c; do, crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Independent tanners are taking fairly, and prices are held with fair confidence....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted, Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—A moderate demand in a general way at steady prices....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak seconds, 23@28c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin firm at 13.35@13.40c. Copper quiet at 10.90@ 11.10c. Lead firm at 3.20@3.22½c. Spelter firm at 4@4.10c.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light and prices unchanged. Southern regular at 29¼c; machine-made, barrels, 29¾c.

RESIN—Market firm, with a fair export demand. Good strained, $1.67½; common strained, $1.62½; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 26. — Resin firm; strained, $1.25; good strained, $1.30. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 27½c; irregular, 26¾c. Crude turpentine nominal; nothing doing. Tar steady at 90c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—Turpentine firm at 26½c; sales, none. Resin firm; sales, none. A, B, C, D, $1.20; E, $1.30; F, $1.40; G, $1.50. Other grades, no demand; prices not quoted.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 26.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26½c; sales, 801 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was offered freely at easier rates, with demand very light. Engagements—To Rotterdam, three loads grain at 4½c. Charters—British steamer, grain, Norfolk or Newport News to picked ports, United Kingdom or Continent, 2s 6d berth terms, March; British steamer, same voyage and rate, April loading; British steamer, phosphate, a Southern port to the United Kingdom or Continent, private terms; Norwegian bark, sawn timber, Mobile to the United Kingdom or Continent, 95s; British ship, (previously,) sawn timber, Mobile to a direct port, United Kingdom, 92s 6d; Norwegian ship and Norwegian bark, (previously) sawn timber, Pensacola to the United Kingdom, 91s 3d and 92s 6d respectively; British ship, (previously,) sawn timber, Ship Island, Hamburg, 92s 6d; schooner, lumber, Orange Bluff to Port Spain, $5.75; schooner, logwood, Port au Prince to Philadelphia, $8.25; schooner, lumber, Moss Point to St. Jago, $6.50; schooner, lumber, Fernandina to Hackensack, $4.75 and towages; schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to a Sound port, $5.75; schooner, lumber, Norfolk to New York, $2.25, fertilizer out, 77½c; schooner, stone, Vinalhaven to New-York, 12; schooner, coal, Port Johnson to Beverly, 80c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The bull fever in wheat was subjected to some abatement over night, and to-day's prices were at times below the closing ones of yesterday. As the advance was originally due to Liverpool strength, so the decline was traceable to the weakness of that market. The morning cables showed only an indifferent response to the boom of yesterday, and when the crowd considered the fine weather and large Northwestern receipts, 441 cars, in connection therewith, they felt disposed to market some of the wheat bought on the impulse yesterday, but the demand seemed unequal to the offerings, and a decline necessarily resulted. Chicago received 57 cars, and inspected out 101,682 bushels. The trade was scattered, no heavy concentrated operations being noted, the day's business showing quite a contrast with that of yesterday. Continental cables were lower.

Local inspections from store amounted to 101,682 bushels, and export clearances of wheat and flour aggregated 381,481 bushels. May wheat opened from 67¼c to 66⅞c, sold between 67¼c and 66¼c, closing at 66⅝@66¾c—⅝c under yesterday. Cash wheat was steady. Receipts at principal Western points were 472,645 bushels; shipments, 135,801 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 29,313 bushels; shipments, 81,200 bushels.

CORN—The receipts, present and prospective, are the absorbing consideration in the corn market at the present time. While the arrivals to-day, 465 cars, were far less than those of yesterday, they were, however, considerably in excess of estimate. This tended to produce a backward disposition among buyers. The weakness of wheat was also a discouraging factor, and prices easily fell away under the circumstances. Withdrawals from store were 69,280 bushels. Liverpool cables were ¼d higher. Export clearances amounted to 257,171 bushels. May corn opened at 30⅜c, sold between 30⅜@30¾c and 30½@30⅝c, closing at 30⅝@30¾c—¼@⅜c under yesterday. Cash corn was steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 719,736 bushels; shipments, 190,260 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 89,369 bushels.

OATS—The losses in other grains had a sympathetic effect for weakness in oats. Business was slow and inactive, and operators found little opportunity for action either way. Receipts were 224 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. May closed ¼c under yesterday. Cash oats were steady.

RYE—Followed wheat. The feeling early was firm, but later a better tone was noted. The cash market ruled steady; No. 2 to go to store sold at 40@40¼c, closing offered at 40c; May sold early at 42½c, but was offered at 41¾c later; February was nominal, at 40c.

BARLEY—Was slow, but a firm feeling was displayed. The offerings were moderate and the demand fair. Common to fair ranged from 26c to 32c; good to choice, from 32c to 36c; fancy about 38@40c. Receipts were 57 cars.

PROVISIONS—The same story as yesterday can be repeated on product. Hogs were lower, and that naturally depressed the tone in provisions. It is reported that the consumption of hog meats shows a marked falling off, and that is quoted in explanation of the heavy feeling in the market. At the close May pork was 2½ @5c lower than yesterday, May lard a shade lower, and May ribs 2½c lower. Domestic markets were quiet and easy. Liverpool quoted 3d decline on lard and 6d on hams. Receipts were liberal, and the shipments moderate. The cash market was fairly active and steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 40 cars; corn, 350 cars; oats, 245 cars; hogs, 24,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Feb.	64½@64¾	65 @..	64¼@..	64¾@..
May	66¾@67⅛	67¼@..	66¼@..	66⅝@66¾
July	66¾@67⅛	67¼@67⅝	66⅝@..	66¾@..
Corn No. 2—				
Feb.	29 @..	29¼@..	28¾@28⅞	28⅞@29
May	30¾@..	30⅝@30⅞	30¼@30⅜	30⅜@30⅝
July	31¾@..	31⅝@31⅞	31⅜@31⅝	31⅝@31⅞
Sept	32¼@..	32⅜@..	32⅜@32½	32⅜@32⅝
Oats No. 2—				
Feb.	20¼@..	20¼@..	20 @..	20 @..
May	21⅝@..	21⅝@..	21¼@..	21¼@..
July	21½@..	21½@..	21¼@21⅜	21⅜@..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
May	$9.75	$9.85	$9.72½	$9.82½
July	9.92½	9.97½	9.90	9.97½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
May	5.47½	5.50	5.45	5.47½
July	5.82½	5.85	5.80	5.85
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
May	5.07½	5.12½	5.05	5.12½
July	5.17½	5.22½	5.17½	5.22½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was firm; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 64½ @64¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@66c; No. 2 red, 66½@66¾c; No. 2 corn, 28¾@29c; No. 2 oats, 20½c; No. 2 rye, 40¼c; No. 2 barley, 36@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, 90½c; prime timothy seed, $3.60; mess pork, per barrel, $9.05@$9.75; lard, per 100 lb, $5.32½@$5.35;

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continuance of the Reactionary Tendency in Stocks.

BUT NET LOSSES ONLY FRACTIONAL

Leather Company's Annual Showing Unsatisfactory—Further Decline in Baltimore and Ohio.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

The reactionary tendency which was noticed yesterday was present again to-day, although the declines were not very marked. The activity was confined to Tobacco, Sugar, Leather preferred, St. Paul, and Louisville and Nashville. Sugar was exceptionally strong -- the prospect of no adverse legislation by Congress. It sold up to 118½ and closed at 118⅛, a net gain of a point. Tobacco was under rather heavy manipulation, and it closed ¾ lower, at 78⅛. The annual statement of the United States Leather Company was not considered a satisfactory showing. The preferred stock received support, however, and its net loss was ⅛.

London did very little, and the international stocks hesitated in sympathy with the general list. There was profit taking in St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville, and each lost ½ net, the former to 77¾ and the latter to 54⅛. Denver preferred, after an early advance to 50⅝, declined to 49⅝, and closed at 50, a net loss of ¼. Kansas and Texas preferred closed unchanged at 39½. The Grangers scored about the same losses as St. Paul. Further liquidation in Baltimore and Ohio carried the price down to 31¾, the closing sale being at 32. The weakness in this stock is attributed to discoveries made by Expert Little, who is investigating its accounts in the interest of the New-York parties who recently entered the property. If the stories in circulation are even half true, the outlook for the stockholders is not encouraging. Pacific Mail advanced to 30⅝ and closed at 29¾, a gain of ⅝. Rumors of important changes in the relationship of the Pacific Mail and Panama Railway are current, but insiders in this city were not inclined to talk about them.

Railway earnings constituted the chief news of the day. St. Paul for January increased its net by $148,253, and for the seven months of the fiscal year $2,716,786. This is equivalent to 6.95 on the common stock, against 1.13 in the corresponding period of last year. For the third week in February Louisville and Nashville gained $36,295. Kansas and Texas $11,863, Chesapeake and Ohio $24,075, and Southern $40,485. Northern Pacific's net in January increased $167,412. The money market showed growing ease, but foreign exchange rates were slightly firmer. The bond market was less active, but was fairly steady.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. bid for all periods offered at 5 per cent. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6 per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $103,024,489; balances, $7,193,870; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $372,328.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 15-16@1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.87 for 60 days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.80@$4.80¾ for 60-day bills, $4.87¾ for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.86 for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—1.25 discount. Boston—17@20 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69⅛@69¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54½@55½.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$12,502,184
Exports for same period	12,436,110
Net imports	$66,074
Net exports to date, 1895	25,800,022
Net exports to date, 1894	2,079,320
Net exports to date, 1893	20,682,810

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Ref. 1
Consolidated Gas ..... ¾
Pacific Mail ..... ⅞

DECLINED.

American Tobacco ..... ¾
Ann Arbor pf 1⅛
Baltimore & Ohio 1½
C., C. C. & St. Louis 1
Laclede Gas pf 1
Minn. Iron 1
N. Y., Sus. & West ..... ¾
United States Rubber 1

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were firmer on a fair volume of business. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Cin., Ind., St. Louis & C. 4s 2
Erie, prior lien 4s 2¼
Int. & Great Northern 2d 2½
Northern Ohio 1st 2¼
Ohio South. 1st 1
Oregon Improvement 1st 2½
Oregon R. & N. cn 5s, t. r. 1

DECLINED.

General Electric deb. 5s 1¼
Pittsburg & Western 1st 1¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales were $387,000 4s, 1925 coupons, at 117⅝@117½@117⅝; $7,500 4s, 1907 registered, at 110½@110¼, and $20,000 5s, coupons, at 113¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	109½	110
4s, c., 1907	110	111
4s, r., 1925	117½	117¾
4s, c., 1925	117⅝	117⅞
5s, r., 1904	113½	114
5s, c., 1904	113¼	113½
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities $20,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 6⅝@6½.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London Market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ½, to 100; Reading, ⅛, to 6⅞, and Atchison, ⅛, to 18. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 58½; Erie, ¼, to 17⅜; do, second consols, ¼, to 76½, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 80⅝. New-York Central sold at 101¾, and Louisville and Nashville, at 56. British consols advanced ⅛, to 109 9-16, for both money and the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £84,000. Money, ¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1 per cent. India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 2d-32d per rupee. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 75c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 23c for checks. Spanish 4s, 68.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	64	67	120
American Express	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111	113	50
*American Sugar Refineries	117⅝	118½	117¾	118⅛	118	118¼	39,297
*Amer. Sugar Refineries pf	102½	102½	102	102	101½	102⅜	339
American T. & C. Co	93	93	93	93	91	94	20
American Tobacco	79⅜	80	77⅞	78½	78½	78¼	40,056
American Tobacco pf	102¼	102¼	102	102	101	103	265
Ann Arbor	11	11	11	11	11	13	100
Ann Arbor pf	28⅜	28⅜	28¾	28¾	28	29½	160
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	17⅜	17⅜	17	17⅛	17	17¼	6,138
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	27¼	27½	27	27¼	27⅛	27⅜	925
Baltimore & Ohio	33	33½	31¾	32	32	32½	2,085
*Brooklyn R. T.	24	24⅜	24	24⅜	24	24½	611
*Brooklyn R. T. pf	54⅜	52⅜	54⅜	54⅜	..	..	50
Canada Southern	51	51	50⅞	50⅞	50½	51	220
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	17⅜	17½	17½	17⅜	17½	730
Chicago Gas, t. r.	69½	69½	69	69	69	69⅝	3,550
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	80½	80⅝	79⅞	80	79⅝	80	5,560
Chicago & Northwestern	105¼	105¼	104⅜	104⅜	104½	104⅜	1,150
Chicago & Northwestern pf	147	147	147	147	145	..	20
C., M. & St. Paul	78⅜	78½	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77½	21,341
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	74¼	74⅜	73½	73⅝	73½	73⅝	7,392
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L	38⅝	39	37½	37⅝	37⅝	37½	1,470
Cleve., C., C. & St. L. pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	89	99	20
Cleve. Lor. & Wheeling pf.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	51	52	100
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	3½	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	33	33½	33	33½	32¾	33	400
Consolidated Gas Company	158¾	159	158½	159	159	159¾	833
†Delaware & Hudson	127½	127½	127½	127½	127¼	127¾	137
Denver & Rio Grande pf	50⅜	50⅝	49¾	50	49¾	50	1,715
D. & C. F., all in. pd	19	19½	18¾	18⅞	18½	18⅞	1,580
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	96½	96½	96½	96½	96	97	160
Erie Tel. & Tel	61	61	61	61	60	61¼	50
Evansville & Terre Haute	33	33	33	33	32	33	100
General Electric	32¾	33	32½	32½	32½	32¼	3,439
Illinois Central	98½	98½	98½	98½	98	99	58
Iowa Central	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½	10	400
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	..	100
Laclede Gas pf	79	79	79	79	77	79	100
Lake Shore	149½	149½	149½	149½	149	149¾	140
Louisville & Nashville	55	55	54	54⅝	54½	54¼	17,480
Lou., New-Albany & Chi	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10	100
Lou., New-Albany & Chi. pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	23	24	100
Manhattan Consolidated	104⅞	104⅞	104¼	104½	104¾	104⅞	950
Michigan Central	96	96	95⅜	95⅜	95	98	11
Minneapolis & St. Louis	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21	22	2
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	52½	53	52	52	51½	52½	301
Minnesota Iron	71	71	71	71	70½	72	119
Mo., Kansas & Texas	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13	13½	100
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf	30⅜	31	30½	30½	30¼	30½	2,000
Missouri Pacific	24½	24⅝	24	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	5,245
*National Lead Co	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	26	605
*National Lead Co. pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	87	88	110
New Central Coal	8	8	8	8	7	8½	100
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	107	107⅜	305
New-York Central	98⅝	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	98⅛	98½	470
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	16¾	16¼	16½	416
N. Y., Sus. & Western	10⅜	10⅜	10	10	10¼	10¾	35
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	29	29⅛	28½	28½	28¼	28⅞	400
Norfolk & Western	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞	110
North American	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	2,025
Northern Pacific	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½	4¼	4½	340
Northern Pacific pf	16	16⅛	15⅝	16	15¾	16	1,000
Ontario Mining	12	12	12	12	12	14	225
Ontario & Western	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½	336
Ore. S. L. & U. N	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7	7⅞	100
Pacific Mail	28⅞	30⅝	28⅝	29¾	29⅝	29¾	4,180
Phila. & Rdg., 1st in. pd	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅝	914
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	58	58½	58	58½	58¼	59½	100
Pullman P. C. Co	160	160	160	160	158	161	120
St. Louis Southwestern	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	300
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12½	13	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅞	2,150
St. Paul & Omaha	42	42	42	42	41¾	42	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	125	125¾	125	125	124	126	85
Southern Pacific	20½	20¼	19¾	19¾	19½	20½	440
Southern Railway	10⅜	10½	10	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	815
Southern Railway pf	32¾	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32½	1,720
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33¼	33¼	32¾	32¾	32⅝	33	2,275
Texas Pacific	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	8¾	9	400
†Tol., St. Louis & Kan. City	5	5	5	5	..	..	200
Union Pacific, t. r.	8⅜	8½	8	8⅛	8	8¼	1,666
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	100
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11	11½	140
*United States Leather	10¼	10½	10	10¼	10¼	10½	1,860
*United States Leather pf	65½	66⅝	64½	65¾	65⅜	65⅞	16,060
United States Rubber	27⅜	27⅝	27½	27½	27½	28¼	220
Wabash	7¼	7¼	7	7	7	7½	865
Wabash pf	19¼	19¼	18¾	18¾	18⅞	18⅞	1,125
*Western Union Beef	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9½	10	100
Western Union Telegraph	85½	85½	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	85½	2,474
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅞	12	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	4,810
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	37	39	20
Total sales							217,354

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Chrysolete	.22	.22	.22	.22	.20	.23	1,100
Horn Silver	2.05	2.05	2.95	2.05	2.00	2.20	300
Total sales							1,400

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Am Dock & Imp 5s 2,000	113⅝	Duluth & Man 1st Dakota Div Trust Receipts stamped 1,000	89½
Atch Top & S F 4s Trust Co certfs 1,000	80¼	5,000	90
7,000	80	Dul S Shore & A 5s 1,000	97¾
30,000	79¾	Erie 4s prior bonds 2,000	95½
15,000	80	Flint & Pere M 5s 1,000	93
29,000	79¾	Gen Elec Co deb 5s 1,000	90½
Atch T & S F gen 4s when issued 110,000	81	Int & G N 2d mtge 7,000	71½
500	81¼	Int & G N 3d mtge 9,000	25
Atch Top & S F 2d 3-4s Class A trust receipts 1st instalment paid 10,000	28	K P 1st cons Trust Co certfs 1,000	76⅞
10,000	27¾	L S & M So 1st Reg 1,000	113
10,000	27⅜	Lex Ave & Pav F 1st 10,000	113⅞
65,000	28	Louis & Nash Unified Gold 4s 10,000	80½
40,000	27⅞	Louis & Nash cons 1,000	107
5,000	28⅛	L N A & Chi cons 1,000	102½
75,000	28	Manhattan Ry con 4s 2,000	98½
10,000	27⅞	5,000	98⅜
Austin & N'w'n 1st 10,000	80½	2,000	98⅝
Brooklyn Elev 1st 2,000	101	Metropolitan El 1st 4,000	118
1,000	100½	Metropolitan El 2d 1,000	107¾
Brook W & W Co 5s 7,000	100½	Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000	76
Canada South'n 2d 6,000	106⅞	Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mo River 5s 4,000	107¾
Cent Washington 1st Trust Co certfs 5,000	31	I & D Ext 11,000	101
Ches & Ohio con 5s 11,000	109	Terminal 5s 9,000	112½
Ches & O gen 4½s 37,000	78¼	Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 5,000	95
5,000	78	Minn & St L con 5s 11,000	101
5,000	78¼	2,000	101¼
5,000	78	3,000s20f	101¼
1,000	77½	2,000	101½
Ches & O R & A Div 1st cons 4s 1,000	95¾	M K & T 1st 4s 2,000	86½
C B & Q Cons 7s 5,000	118	M K & T 2d 6,000	63
C B & Q deb 5s 4,000	100¼	10,000	62⅞
C B & Q Neb ext 4s 6,000	91½	10,000	62¾
20,000	91¼	1,000c	62½
C G L & C Co 1st 5,000	93¼	10,000	62½
16,000	93½	M K & T of Tex 5s 6,000	84
5,000	93¾	1,000	83⅞
C & N W S F 6s 7,000	111	M K & East 1st 1,000	94
Chi & Northwestern 30 year deb 5s 5,000	110	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 1,000	68½
C R I & P ext 5s 8,000	103¼	N Y L E & W new 2d con 5,000	26
4,000s20f	103⅞	J P M & Co or D M & Co stamped certfs 9,000	74⅞
2,000s3	103⅝	N Y N H & H 4s cons deb certfs 5,000	137
C St P M & O cons 1,000	126	N Y Ont & W con 5s 2,000	109¼
C I St L & C 4s 4,000	99	N Y Ont & W 1st 1,000	110
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co certfs 10,000	26	N Y Ont & Western refunding 4s 4,000	93
5,000	23⅜	N Y Chic & St L 4s 5,000	104¼
Col H V & Tol 5s 5,000	90	Nor & W 100 yr 5s 1,000s20f	68
Col & Ninth Av 1st 1,000	114½	Northern Ohio 1st 5,000	105
Consumers Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 5,000	84½	North Pac 1st 6s 5,000s20f	117¼
Den & R G 4s 1,000	90½	3,000	117⅜
2,000	91¼	Nor Pac 2d Coup 1,000	110½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s 7,000	101½	North Pac 3d Coup 10,000b3	79
Total sales			$1,692,500

Nor & W 100 yr 5s 1,000s20f	68	Pitts, C & St L 4½s Series B 10,000	111
Northern Ohio 1st 5,000	105	Rich & Danv deb 5s Stamped 1,000	101
North Pac 1st 6s 5,000s20f	117¼	Rich & Danv 6s 2,000	117½
3,000	117⅜	Rio Grande Wn 1st 17,000	77⅜
Nor Pac 2d Coup 1,000	110½	St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co certfs 2,000	51
North Pac 3d Coup 10,000b3	79	St L, A & T H 1st 5s 1,000	105
5,000	79	St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s 4,000	100¼
10,000	79½	St L & Iron Mt 5s 2,000	80
10,000s15F	79¼	1,000	80½
10,000	79½	1,000	80½
18,000s30F	79¼	St L, Van & T H 1st 1,000	102¼
3,000	79¼	St P & Nor Pac 6s 4,000	122¼
5,000	79	St P & Sioux C 1st 2,000	130
14,000s30F	78¾	Scioto Val & N E 4s 2,000	85
6,000	79	5,000	85⅜
Trust Co certfs 5,000	77¾	4,000	85
North Pac Cons 5s 6,000	43	4,000	85⅜
5,000	43½	Southn Ry 1st 5s 10,000	93¾
1,000	43	10,000	93¼
10,000	43¼	5,000	93⅛
5,000	43	3,000	93¼
21,000	42	38,000	93
4,000	41¾	Spokane & Pal 6s Trust Co certfs 1,000	81½
15,000	42⅜	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000	88½
North Pac Trust Co certfs 10,000	43	9,000	88⅜
5,000	42	1,000	88½
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Co certfs 4,000	35½	Tex & Pac 2d Inc 21,000	24
North Ry of Cal 5s 5,000	94¼	5,000	23¾
7,000	94	2,000	24
Ohio & M Con S F 1,000	104	Un Pac, Col Tr 4½s Trust Receipts. 2,000	54½
Ohio Southn G M 4s 5,000	35	Un Pac Ext S F 8s 4,000	97
2,000	34	6,000	97⅛
Ohio Southern 1st 1,000	94½	U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 16,000	39
Oregon Impvmt 1st 2,000	85	U S Leather Co 6s 5,000	110½
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co certfs 30,000	96	4,000	111
15,000	97	Wabash R R 1st 50,000	107
Oreg Short Line 6s 3,000	113	2,000	107⅛
4,000	112¾	11,000	107
3,000	112½	West Shore gtd 4s 29,000	106¼
Trust Co certfs 5,000	112¼	5,000c	106⅜
41,000	112¼	10,000	106¼
10,000	112⅜	Registered 7,500s5F	106⅞
3,000	112⅛	Wn N Y & Penn 1st 14,000	106⅜
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co certfs 15,000	69	Wn N Y & Penn Inc 37,000	16½
Ott, C F & St P 1st 5,000	109	Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs 15,000	45¼
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 1st instalmt paid 10,000	33¾	4,000	45
3d Pref Inc Trust Receipts 1st instlmt paid 10,000	18		
10,000c	18		
15,000	18		
5,000	18¼		
Phil & Rdg gen 4s Trust Co certfs 1,000	79⅜		
4,000	79¼		
1,000	79⅜		
1,000	79		
Tr Co ctfs unstmpd 10,000	90¾		
Pittsb'h & W'n 1st 5,000	75		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	148	152
Alb. & Sus	175	..
Alton & T. H	58	60
American Coal	115	..
American Cotton Oil	17¼	18
Atlantic & Pacific	½	⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	8
B. & So. Ill. pf	..	140
Boston A. L. pf	104	106
Buffalo, R. & P	10½	18
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	55
Bur., C. R. & N	65	80
Canadian Pacific	57	57½
Cedar F. & M	9	18
Central Pacific	15½	16½
Chicago & Alton	155	160
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	43	46
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	98	101
C., M. & St. Paul pf	129½	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	94	100
Columbus & H. Coal	2	8
C., H. V. & T	16¾	17¾
C., H. V. & T. pf	57	60
Commercial Cable	158	160
Consol. Coal	30	36
Delaware, L. & Western	161½	162½
Denver & Rio Grande	13¾	14¾
D. M. & Ft. D	7½	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	53
*D., S. S. & A	5¼	6¼
*D., S. S. & A. pf	12½	15
Ev. & T. H. pf	51	56
Flint & P. M	15	16
Flint & P. M. pf	40	43
Great Northern pf	110	113
Homestake	30	..
Houston & Texas	1½	2½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	21	27½
Illinois Steel Company	66	69
Interior Conduit & Insulating	25	..
Iowa Central pf	36⅜	37
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9½
Keokuk & D. M	3¼	4
Laclede Gas	24	24½
L. E. & W	21¼	22
L. E. & W. pf	74¼	75
Long Island	81½	84
L., St. L. & T	⅞	1
Manhattan Beach	7	10
Maryland Coal pf	50	60
*Metropolitan Traction	105	108
Mexican Central	11⅞	12⅝
Mexican National certificates	1¼	2
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	81½	83
Mobile & Ohio	23	24
Morris & Essex	164½	166
N., C. & St. L	70	85
National Linseed Oil	16	19½
National Starch	5	9
National Starch 1st pf	45	55
National Starch 2d pf	15	25
New-England	44	52
N. Y. & N. H	184	185
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	13½	14¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	67½	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	23	29¾
*New-York & E. R. Gas	39	39½
Norfolk Southern	60	70
Norfolk & Western pf	8½	8⅞
Ohio Southern	5	15
Oregon Imp., t. r	2	3½
Oregon Railway & Navigation	11	13
Pennsylvania Coal	322	..
Peoria & Eastern	5	9
Peoria, D. & E	3½	4
Pittsburg & W. pf	..	20
P., C., C. & St. L	17½	18½
P., F. W. & C	162	..
Quicksilver	1⅞	2¼
Quicksilver pf	..	15
Rens. & Sar	183	..
Rio Grande W	16	18¼
Rio Grande W. pf	44½	45⅜
R., W. & O	115½	116½
St. J. & G. I	⅛	1⅞
St. P. & Dul	27½	29
St. Paul & Duluth pf	90	93
St. P., M. & M	108	113
Silver bullion certificates	69⅛	69¼
T. P. Land Tr	6½	7½
Tol. & O. C	30	37
Tol. & O. C. pf	65	75
*Union Ferry	69¼	70½
U. P., D. & G	4½	5⅜
U. S. Express	44	47
U. S. Cord. std., t. r	22	23½
U. S. Rubber pf	85	87
Utica & B. River	161	..
Wells-Fargo Express	98	102
Wisconsin Central	4½	4½

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	117¼	118½	117⅛	118	15,470
Am. Tobacco	79¼	80	78	78¼	13,320
At., T. & S. F.	17⅜	17½	16⅞	17⅛	1,720
Chi. Gas	69⅜	69⅝	68⅛	69⅜	1,070
C., R. I. & P.	74⅜	74⅜	73½	73¾	4,200
C., H. & Q.	80½	80½	79⅝	80	2,760
C., M. & St. P.	78⅜	78⅜	77¾	77¾	11,590
C. & O.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	150
Dist. & C. F.	19½	19½	18⅝	18⅝	140
Gen. Electric	32¾	33	32¼	32½	430
L. & N.	55	55	54	54½	6,630
Manhattan	104⅝	105½	104½	104⅝	120
Mo. Pacific	24½	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	2,050
Nor. Pac.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	100
Nor. Pac. pf.	16	16	16	16	10
North Am.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	50
N. Y.,O. &W.	15½	15½	15⅛	15½	100
P. & R.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	100
Pacific Mail.	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼	80
South. Ry.	10	10	10	10	20
Southern pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	10
Tenn. C. & I.	32⅝	32¾	32⅜	32⅝	100
Tex. Pac.	9	9	9	9	50
Union Pac.	8½	8½	8⅛	8¼	310
U. S. Cord.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	20
U. S. L. pf.	65¼	66½	64⅜	65¾	2,630
Wabash pf.	19	19	19	19	20
West. Union.	85¼	85⅝	84⅞	85	640
Total sales					63,890

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d, cfs.	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	$25,000
Nor. Pac. 3d.	79	79¼	79	79¼	9,000
Total sales					$59,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alliance	.50	.50	.50	.50	300
Alamo	.08	.08	.08	.08	500
Croesus	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,500
Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07	100
C. & C. Creek	.08	.08	.08	.08	500
C. C. & Va.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	50
Gold. Fleece	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	300
Total sales					7,050

Wheat.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New-York,
80 BROADWAY.
New-York, Feb. 19, 1896.

The FOLLOWING NUMBERS of bonds of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY of one thousand dollars each, issued under indentures of Trust to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1896, until and including July 31, 1896, on presentation at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, viz.:

REGISTERED BONDS.

434	4388	5164
1196	4547	5749
2187	4649	5797
2727	4757	5882
2815	4970	5951
4221	5134	6002
		6003

COUPON BONDS.

36	1435	2708
119	1448	3083
131	1870	3255
731	2182	3285
1224	2323	3511
1244	2364	3702
1434	2678	3782

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1, 1896. Bonds not presented prior to Aug. 1, 1896, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.
Notice of Shareholders' Meeting.

In pursuance of the provisions of Article 58 of the by-laws the shareholders are called upon to attend the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, which will be held on Tuesday, March 10, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle Cadena.

In order to attend the meeting Shareholders must deposit their shares in this city (Mexico) at the offices of the bank before 12 o'clock on March 9; in New-York with Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., at No. 54 Wall Street; or in London, with Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., agents, 60 Old Broad Street, at such hour and date as the said agents may fix.

The meeting is called for the following purposes:

1st—To examine and approve the accounts of the bank for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

2d—Division of the profits.

3d—Election of five Directors, of which two of the Local Board and three of the New-York Board, to replace the five Directors of both Boards of the second section, according to the drawing which took place at the general meeting of the 8th March, 1892, and in accordance with Articles 139 to 142 of the by-laws.

4th—Election of two supplementary Directors, one of the Local Board and one of the New-York Board, to replace the two supplementary Directors of the two Boards of the second section, according to the drawing which took place at the general meeting of 8th March, 1892, in accordance with Articles 139 to 142 of the by-laws.

5th—Election of two inspectors and their supplementaries for the present year.

6th—Election of a committee of two and their supplementaries on accounts for the present year.

7th—Fees for the Committee on Accounts.

For the better information of the shareholders they are referred to Articles 60, 61, 62, and 63 of the by-laws.

Mexico, 14th January, 1896.

The President, at Int.,
ROMAN S. DE LASCURAIN.

Union Trust Company of New-York,
80 BROADWAY.
New-York, January 15th, 1896.

In accordance with the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY under date of February 1st, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, the following numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:

OF £200 STERLING,

Nos. 20, 84, 123, 375, 486, 530, 560.

OF £100 STERLING,

Nos. 301, 472, 493, 592, 604, 628.

And on behalf of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the Counting House of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company, London, on the first day of March, A. D., 1896, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
ja16-1aw7wTh

St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company.

The first mortgage bondholders are hereby notified that, a decree of foreclosure and sale having been obtained, the property covered by the mortgage will be sold at an early date. Under the conditions of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated June 1, 1894, $6,300,000 of First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited. Bonds not yet deposited will be received either at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 54 Wall Street, New-York, or at the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, until further notice, on payment of a penalty of three per cent.

New-York, Feb. 7, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

At a duly called meeting of depositing Bondholders, held on the 14th instant, the plan of reorganization as submitted by the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Deposits of First Mortgage and Income Bonds may still be made with the United States Trust Company in New-York, and with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. in Boston.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New-York, January 15, 1896.

United States New 4s.

DEALT IN BY

TOBEY & KIRK,

NO. 8 BROAD ST.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburg, Feb. 20, 1896.

Holders of the first mortgage 7 3-10 bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, due March 1, 1896, will receive payment of the principal and interest of said bonds on presentation at this office, or at the office of the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the City of Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 170 bonds of $100 each, 30 bonds of $500 each, 568 bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 13th day of March next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

170 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

11	209	437	729	949	1134	1345	1596	1738	1937
13	259	440	732	957	1145	1353	1592	1740	1982
40	265	460	740	977	1148	1422	1601	1757	2005
54	267	479	741	990	1154	1456	1605	1759	2009
68	268	518	752	991	1161	1479	1604	1768	2010
70	274	527	763	1006	1170	1492	1636	1788	2016
78	286	545	784	1010	1173	1506	1647	1836	2047
79	301	563	800	1015	1183	1507	1655	1857	2050
94	316	582	803	1019	1185	1512	1667	1871	2052
105	326	587	851	1044	1217	1515	1668	1885	2058
124	352	596	858	1064	1239	1521	1673	1893	2062
131	368	597	891	1067	1253	1525	1677	1901	2071
149	400	701	900	1070	1273	1557	1682	1905	2081
174	402	708	913	1077	1286	1569	1702	1907	2090
199	406	709	919	1114	1309	1573	1707	1929	2093
193	416	721	942	1122	1310	1584	1710	1932	2114
200	433	724	947	1133	1343	1587	1728	1938	2165

30 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

25	47	116	133	156	209	225	247	330	359
27	92	124	148	173	211	232	264	340	360
35	100	128	154	208	222	237	314	341	365

568 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

27	780	1516	2142	2919	3732	4673	5550	6154	6924
36	781	1537	2172	2950	3735	4680	5553	6157	6925
45	788	1540	2180	2951	3780	4686	5562	6158	6936
50	792	1543	2193	2987	3782	4700	5568	6163	6938
60	802	1555	2195	3000	3791	4706	5574	6164	6941
72	809	1562	2197	3015	3802	4707	5577	6168	6945
99	858	1570	2200	3041	3820	4732	5584	6179	6965
105	859	1582	2213	3042	3823	4745	5587	6201	6976
137	872	1588	2228	3056	3882	4749	5604	6223	6991
149	899	1606	2232	3061	3891	4754	5607	6226	7007
153	900	1626	2240	3074	3928	4773	5610	6235	7015
170	915	1629	2245	3095	3935	4776	5625	6254	7019
174	917	1642	2246	3099	3950	4787	5664	6268	7026
181	918	1643	2248	3100	3958	4797	5671	6269	7029
186	927	1684	2250	3101	3961	4803	5677	6284	7030
200	928	1703	2253	3102	3968	4816	5680	6285	7036
205	932	1718	2266	3119	3993	4826	5706	6287	7107
211	933	1721	2276	3122	4005	4837	5727	6298	7137
218	935	1729	2290	3123	4010	4857	5737	6312	7138
239	959	1735	2291	3129	4044	4880	5749	6326	7142
272	978	1748	2296	3136	4069	4894	5774	6329	7159
282	980	1760	2308	3139	4098	4909	5780	6331	7156
286	983	1763	2331	3147	4110	4911	5785	6344	7165
302	984	1764	2370	3154	4126	4915	5792	6356	7170
315	986	1778	2396	3156	4134	4928	5793	6417	7212
316	1027	1779	2402	3174	4136	4982	5824	6438	7249
331	1038	1788	2403	3178	4138	4988	5837	6459	7255
336	1063	1793	2440	3258	4144	5007	5844	6477	7261
345	1065	1807	2453	3274	4165	5023	5849	6498	7274
374	1076	1813	2463	3290	4167	5034	5858	6500	7275
400	1080	1825	2485	3308	4188	5055	5861	6512	7309
401	1099	1836	2554	3313	4195	5081	5868	6525	7331
404	1102	1845	2557	3347	4196	5107	5875	6528	7346
412	1104	1858	2566	3349	4217	5111	5879	6552	7349
415	1114	1865	2571	3354	4239	5116	5894	6562	7374
424	1136	1923	2572	3359	4248	5119	5898	6603	7375
430	1142	1924	2616	3377	4334	5146	5909	6627	7388
441	1181	1925	2623	3379	4360	5165	5916	6629	7389
456	1186	1938	2628	3402	4363	5199	5917	6647	7395
483	1207	1942	2675	3403	4372	5208	5934	6661	7400
508	1235	1944	2680	3451	4396	5219	5942	6664	7419
512	1241	1953	2695	3457	4403	5223	5974	6665	7421
528	1250	1954	2714	3470	4410	5243	5998	6666	7424
546	1319	1973	2760	3493	4419	5251	6004	6684	7430
549	1336	1981	2763	3498	4421	5252	6024	6704	7432
568	1407	2014	2764	3499	4485	5266	6051	6711	7453
575	1420	2028	2775	3527	4493	5278	6059	6739	7461
593	1422	2035	2792	3549	4503	5325	6061	6767	7479
655	1429	2053	2793	3611	4524	5374	6071	6774	7481
659	1430	2065	2852	3619	4536	5427	6086	6789	7487
673	1439	2067	2854	3620	4539	5431	6090	6809	7498
682	1443	2082	2858	3657	4591	5468	6121	6817	7511
692	1451	2085	2863	3664	4613	5481	6127	6832	7534
726	1459	2101	2864	3666	4614	5509	6131	6836	7539
727	1468	2105	2893	3707	4642	5518	6133	6848	7564
741	1483	2117	2902	3712	4644	5532	6141	6881	7576
774	1509	2128	2918	3724	4649	5546	6142		

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1895.
19TH DRAWING.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.
SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.

The following coupon bonds, drawn January 31st, 1896, upon which interest ceased February 1st, 1896, should be presented to the FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, No. 20 William Street, New-York, for redemption:

5 per cent. Coupon Bonds, Nos. 258, 491, 661, 1011, 1220, 1695, 1746, 1847, 1967, 2151, 2339, 2383, 2856, 2972, 3193, 3934, 4125, 4221, 4255, 4281, 4662, 4947, 4957, 5027, 5117, 5275, and 5998.

6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, Nos. 7, 9, 112, 1832, 2276, 2454, 2658, 3278, 3403, 3552, 3619, 3884, 3889, and 4086.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

February 26th, 1896.

CRIPPLE CREEK.
LATEST TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP,
showing the great gold belt, with outlying districts in 3 counties. Send $1 to J. L. RICE, Publisher, P. O. Box 915, Cripple Creek, Col.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R. R. CO.
No. 7 Nassau St., New-York, Feb. 5, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1896, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, Feb. 17, and opened on Wednesday, March 11, 1896.

ANDREW M. ADGER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY,
157 Broadway.
New-York, Feb. 21, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 157 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 5, 1896. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

New-York, Feb'y 26, 1896.
EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this 26th day of February, 1896, Mr. Raymond Jenkins was elected President in the place of Mr. Charles Jenkins, deceased, and Mr. David Banks was elected Vice President. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.
68 Broad St., New-York, Feb. 19, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. (6 per cent.) on the preferred stock, Series "A," of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, from the earnings of the company for the year ending on Jan. 31, 1896, payable on March 2, 1896, to the stockholders of record at the time of closing the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Feb. 21, 1896, and opened at 9 o'clock A. M. on March 2, 1896.

WARREN B. NASH, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
53-55-57 Duane St.
New-York, Feb. 24, 1896.

The coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS of this company, due March 1, 1896, will be paid by THE GUARANTEE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK on and after MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1896.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of J. J. RICHARDS & CO., having its office at No. 276 West 25th Street, New-York City, has this day dissolved, and that J. J. RICHARDS alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.

Dated February 4th, 1896.

JAMES J. RICHARDS,
WARREN SPRINGSTEED.

THE DOCTORS WERE SUSTAINED.

A Suit for Damages for Performing an Autopsy Without Permission.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—A verdict for the defendants in the case of Robert Kennedy vs. Drs. Algernon Coolidge of this city and R. D. Perley of Ipswich, was to-day returned in the Superior Court.

The action was brought to recover $5,000 damages for injured feelings, which the plaintiff alleged he sustained in consequence of the defendants' performing an autopsy on the body of his late wife, Mary J. Kennedy, without his permission. His wife died of a mysterious disease, and the physicians testified that they applied to the plaintiff for permission to perform an autopsy, and received it. After the autopsy the plaintiff brought this suit, claiming that he had not consented to it being performed.

In charging the jury, the Court said that, while the plaintiff did not have any property in the body of his late wife, yet, after her death, he had the right to select the place of burial and prepare the body for burial, and could maintain this suit should the jury be satisfied that the defendants performed the autopsy without his consent. The issue in the case was whether the doctors had received his permission. The case was the first of the kind tried in this State.

STATE ODD FELLOWS' ENCAMPMENT.

It Adjourns in Troy After Announcing Officers for This Year.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The list of officers of the Grand Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the State, for the ensuing year, was announced at the annual session of the Grand Encampment, held in this city as follows: Grand Patriarch—Franz F. Pfaff, New-York; Grand High Priest, Edward C. Shafer of Buffalo; Grand Senior Warden, Harry Walker of Brooklyn; Grand Scribe, John C. Deubert of New-York; Grand Treasurer, D. H. Grundmann of New-York; Grand Junior Warden—William H. Mosher of Binghamton; Grand Representative—Jacob Dilcher of Buffalo.

The officers were voted for last fall, but the returns were not canvassed until yesterday. The closing session of the encampment occurred to-day. The new officers were installed at noon, and after the announcement of the following appointments by the new Grand Patriarch, the Grand Encampment adjourned to meet next year at Corning: Grand Marshal—Frank A. Morrell; Grand Sentinel—Charles Laukler; Grand Guardian—Fred Drewes.

PURSUED BY A MALICIOUS INCENDIARY.

Building of Brewster J. Allison of Stony Point Burned.

NYACK, Feb. 26.—Brewster J. Allison, a rich resident of Stony Point, and his family have, for several months, been terrorized by an unknown incendiary.

A barn and several outbuildings on his property were burned last Fall. Another building was burned within a week, and only a short time elapsed before another barn was burned. Later a house was burned, altogether causing a loss of several thousand dollars.

Mr. Allison's largest barn, situated near his house, was burned Tuesday morning, with its contents, causing a loss of $5,000.

Mr. Allison received an anonymous letter stating that the writer would "continue to burn until I have burned the house from over your head." Mr. Allison and his family have not undressed at night for some time through fear of being burned out and having to flee for their lives.

They say they know of the existence of no enemy, or of any reason why the incendiary should seek revenge.

Lumber Dealers in Convention.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The second annual convention of the State Retail Lumber Dealers' Association was held in this city today. President Charles L. Blakeslee of Albany was re-elected, and Harvey S. Beach of Rome was chosen Vice President. The filling of the office of Secretary and Treasurer was left in the hands of the Executive Committee, as no one could be found to take the place of S. T. Russell, resigned. The association enjoyed a banquet to-night. Among the speakers were W. C. Johnson, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Company; Edward F. Hensen, President of the Pennsylvania Mutual Lumber Insurance Company; John Robinson of Tonawanda, President of the National Wholesalers' Association, and Mr. Getman, ex-President of the Connecticut Lumber Association.

New-York Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The President today nominated E. P. Bailey to be Postmaster at Utica, N. Y., and Mary K. Cleveland at Waterville. The Senate confirmed the nomination of William B. Dayton to be Postmaster at Port Jefferson.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MERRIHEW, STEPHEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN MERRIHEW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tarrant Putnam, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next. Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1896.

GEORGE W. MERRIHEW, Executor.
TARRANT PUTNAM, Attorney for Executor, 41 Park Row, New-York City.
ja23-1aW6mT.

DAY, SARAH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH A. DAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Abel Crook, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895.

WILLIAM R. BRIXEY, Executor.
ABEL CROOK, Att'y for Executor, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o10-law6m&ap15

SMITH, BARTLETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTLETT SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 220 West Twenty-ninth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23rd day of October, 1895. WILLIAM B. SMITH, JACOB W. SMITH, Executors, &c. TOWNSEND WANDELL, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., New-York. o24-law6mTh

METZ, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. METZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Alexander, No. 51 Warburton Avenue, in the City of Yonkers, New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1895. KATE E. METZ, Administratrix.
o31-law6mTh

SLOANE, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda Sloane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of M. B. & A. M. Maclay, No. 102 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23rd day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1895. WALTER H. SLOANE, Executor. M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Attorneys for Executor, 102 Chambers St., New-York City. o17-law6mTh

WADSWORTH, DORA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DORA WADSWORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1895. HENRY HARTMAN, Attorney for the Administrator, 401 Broadway, New-York. n28-law6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GRIFFITHS, ELIZA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to LLEWELLYN T. GRIFFITHS, FREDERICK C. GRIFFITHS, and to the brothers and sisters, and legal representatives and descendants, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot after due diligence be ascertained, of ELIZA GRIFFITHS, deceased, born Eliza Thurgood, and to all other persons interested in the estate of Eliza Griffiths, deceased, born Eliza Thurgood, as heirs at law, next of kin, creditors, or otherwise, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and after due diligence cannot be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas, Dr. WILLIAM GILFILLAN of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fourth day of June, 1872, and a codicil thereto, bearing date the 29th day of March, 1883, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza Griffiths, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our said City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 3d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
f6-1aw6wTh

WRIGHT, MARY WARREN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, made and entered on the seventh day of February, 1896, notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends to apply to the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York for letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits which were of MARY WARREN WRIGHT, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, under the provisions of Section 2664 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New-York, and to have the penalty of the bond required by law on granting such letters reduced in pursuance of said Section 2664. All persons having claims against the estate of said Mary Warren Wright, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City and County of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of March, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 8th, 1896.

FANNIE E. WRIGHT, Petitioner.
EDGAR WHITLOCK, Attorney for Petitioner, 291 Broadway, New-York City.
f10-2aw4wM&Th

WATERBURY, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sarah Ann Waterbury, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Dwyer, Room 9, Grand Central Depot, 42nd Street and 4th Ave., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1895.

ISAAC ODELL, Executor. HENRY B. DWYER, Att'y for executor, Room 9, Grand Central Depot, 42nd Street and 4th Ave., N. Y. City. o24-law6mTh

GABEL, KONSTANT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KONSTANT GABEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of L. S. Goebel, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895.

JACOB BURKHARD, Executor.
L. S. GOEBEL, Att'y for Executor, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. o10-law6m&ap15

SCHNEIDER, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Maria Schneider, also known as Mary or Maria E. Schneider, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his Attorney, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896. Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1896. LOUIS SCHNEIDER, Administrator. EDWARD P. SCHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 56 Pine Street, New-York City.
jy23-1aw6mTh

KOOPMANN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER KOOPMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, number 155 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of December, 1895. ANNA D. KOOPMANN, MARY ALICE NOE, Executrices. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Executrices, 155 Broadway, New-York City. d5-law6mTh

HARPER, EDWARD B.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated November 27th, 1895, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD B. HARPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George Burnham, Jr., No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June, 1896. EMMA U. HARPER, Executrix, GEORGE W. HARPER, Executor. GEORGE BURNHAM, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 309 Broadway, New-York City. d5-law6mTh

HOFFMANN, KATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHERINE HOFFMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of William A. Crowe, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of October, 1895. FRANZ LEILENBERG, CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., executors. WILLIAM A. CROWE, attorney for executors, 99 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. o24-law6mTh

BLANK, WILHELM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILHELM BLANK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Boorsem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of November, 1895. EDWARD E. BLANK, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attys for Administrator, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. n7-law6mTh

COLWELL, JANE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. COLWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry P. McGown, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. ANDREW FLETCHER, ELLA J. COLWELL, CARRIE I. COLWELL, Executors. HENRY P. McGOWN, Attorney for Executors, 108 Fulton Street, New-York City. n28-law6mTh

SIMON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

No Wholesale Dismissal of Employes on the Atchison System.

THE REASONS FOR LAYING OFF MEN

A Number of Shop Men Discharged Because There Is No Work for Them—Trainmen Laid Off.

Reports have been widely circulated within the past few days that radical economies were to be put into immediate practice by the new administration of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. These alleged economies were to include an extensive cutting down of the working force and a general reduction of pay.

There is but little foundation for such exciting reports. The services of a great many shopmen are being dispensed with by Vice President Robinson, because there is no longer anything for them to do. The extensive repairs of cars and track made during the receivership brought the condition of rolling stock and road up to a high state of excellence. The slow movement of corn this Winter has naturally led to a reduction in the train service, and consequently some trainmen have been laid off, as is usual under such circumstances.

The new Board of Directors has made some changes in accounting methods which reduce the clerical force in the financial department somewhat, and the separate operation of the St. Louis and San Francisco and Colorado Midland has rendered it necessary for the Atchison to dispense with a few traffic men, whose duties were chiefly in connection with those subordinate lines.

President Ripley does not propose to take any steps that are likely to demoralize or weaken the working force of the road. No wholesale dismissals of employes are contemplated, it is said, and such reductions as are to be made in salaries and wages it is not believed will cause much distress.

PACIFIC ROADS INQUIRY.

Lawyer Hubbard of the Central Pacific Before the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Thomas H. Hubbard, representing the Searles estate, concluded his statement before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day. It was stated, he said, that the profits of the Pacific Railroads had been enormous. He could not say what the roads had made, and he did not think there was any man living—one excepted, possibly—who could give this information.

Speaking of the Canadian Pacific, he said it was decided to build this road long after the American Pacific Roads had been completed. When the Canadian project was undertaken, the difficulties were well known, yet the Dominion Government had given the Canadian Pacific much more than we had given our roads, and had asked no return. He did not want to contrast the two Governments, but wanted the committee to consider the difficulties experienced in building our roads.

Representative Boatner asked if the building of our roads had not forced the construction of the Canadian Pacific, but Mr. Hubbard thought not.

Taking up the question of dividends, Mr. Hubbard said it was an every day occurrence to have railroad bonds default after paying interest for years. In such event did the stockholders say that this interest should not have been paid, but should have been saved for the one "evil day"? The Government provided what the roads should reserve for its benefit. These requirements had been carried out, and if there is not money enough on hand now to meet the bonds and interest, it was because the Government requirements had not been sufficient. The company had to decide what should be done with its net earnings year by year. It could not look ahead fifteen years.

In settling the matter the interests of the Government, the company, and the public were to be considered. It had been suggested that the Government take the roads and run them. As far as the Central Pacific was concerned, he favored the Frye or Smith bill—funding measures. The road, he thought, could live up to the requirements of either of these measures.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow, when General Traffic Manager Stubbs of the Central Pacific will be heard.

ANOTHER MORGAN PURCHASE.

Rumor that the Banker Has Bought the Boston Elevated Franchise.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—It is reported on excellent authority that the franchises and charter of the Boston Elevated Railroad Company—which is the Meigs—has been sold to J. Pierpont Morgan, the New-York financier. Mr. Morgan was in Boston a short time ago, and it is believed the transfer was made at that time.

Coupled with the report of the sale, all sorts of rumors were put in circulation. One of these was the purchase made by Mr. Morgan in the interest of the West End Street Railway Company. President Little said he had only just heard of the report, and that if Mr. Morgan had bought the franchise, he had done so on his own account. Mr. Morgan is a stockholder in the West End Street Railway Company, but President Little says he does not represent the road in the purchase.

It is the general belief in State Street that the Boston Elevated Railroad Company has sold its franchises to Mr. Morgan in order to get the money to carry out its plans, and that a reorganization of the company will follow which will result in the building of the elevated road in Boston. The Meigs act, passed in 1894, gives a franchise to construct an elevated road in Boston and its suburbs. The authorized capital stock is $10,000,000, and the company was required to file application within six months for a route for five miles of track. The application for a route is now before the Board of Aldermen.

GRAIN TRAFFIC DIVERTED.

Meeting to be Held in the Produce Exchange to Discuss the Situation.

There will be a meeting of representatives of the grain trade in the President's room at the Produce Exchange this afternoon, to discuss the question of the diversion of grain export traffic from New-York to Southern ports. It is probable that a memorial to the joint traffic association will be adopted urging the necessity of the modification of the present differentials on grain freight from Chicago to Atlantic ports. There is now a differential rate of 2 cents per hundredweight in favor of Philadelphia, and 3 cents per hundredweight in favor of Baltimore, Newport News, and other Southern ports.

The Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange is expected to submit statistics showing that the Winter grain export trade has almost entirely left New-York. This deplorable fact naturally has a bad effect on other business.

All of the New-York railroads have been invited to send representatives to this meeting, and the following companies have accepted the invitation: New-York Central, Erie, Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, and West Shore.

Southern Pacific's Kentucky Charter.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 26.—The Senate held an afternoon session yesterday to consider the bill repealing the Southern Pacific charter. A large crowd assembled, among whom were a number of well-known railroad lawyers, who are lobbying against the bill. Senator Goebel opened the fight for the bill. He showed how it would affect the honor and sense of justice of Kentucky not to repeal the charter. He said that it would be a shame for the Legislature to be a party to the plundering of California. The company who contracted to build the road was composed of the same persons as the incorporators of the Southern Pacific road. He said that the net earnings of the road had diminished from the passage of a law requiring the company to deposit 25 per cent. of the net earnings in the United States Treasury. He also said that the Southern Pacific Company was doing things which the Constitution of Kentucky positively forbids.

Senator Hays spoke against the bill. He said that he felt outraged at the literature Mayor Sutro had sent him. He called Sutro a sycophant and traitor. Senator Hays is a Director of one of the Huntington lines.

Senator Weissinger also spoke against the bill. The further consideration of the bill was postponed until Thursday afternoon.

Reading January Figures.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The statement of the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for January shows gross receipts, $1,725,452.44, and expenses, $978,192.84, leaving the profit in operating during the month $747,259.60. Net receipts from other sources of $79,187.64 brought the profit for the month up to $826,447.24. From this total, charges of $788,927.34 are deducted, thus showing a surplus for the month of $37,519.90. For January, 1895, the deficit was $143,983.13.

The statement of the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for January, 1896, shows gross receipts of $1,853,451.21, and gross expenses of $1,831,110.17, thus leaving a profit from mining during the month of $22,341.04. Ninety-five thousand dollars, as one-twelfth of the current year's fixed charges, is deducted from this, which leaves a deficit for the month of $72,658.96. For January, 1895, the deficit was $193,372.12. The deficit for the current fiscal year to Feb. 1, is $250,079.35.

Texas North-Bound Rates.

A committee of traffic managers and general freight agents of the Southwestern lines, met in St. Louis last Tuesday, to take up Texas north-bound rate matters, &c. There were present General Freight Agents W. C. Stith of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain system; C. Halle of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; F. D. Russell of the St. Louis and San Francisco; I. M. Johnson of the Rock Island; J. C. McCabe of the Rock Island, in Texas; L. I. Polk of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé; I. E. Leigh of the Texas Midland; H. A. Jones of the Houston and Texas Central F. J. Martin of the San Antonio and Arkansas Pass; E. L. Sargent of the Texas and Pacific; Traffic Manager Dodge of the Cotton Belt, Assistant Traffic Manager W. A. Bissell of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé.

It was decided to restore rates on live stock north-bound from Texas points, to the former basis, effective March 6.

Southern Men in Council.

Several representatives of railway lines in the Southern States Freight Association met in one of the parlors of the Marlborough Hotel, in this city, yesterday for the purpose of discussing the situation in Southern territory. A further effort will be made to reach an agreement for the distribution of freight business among the lines in the association.

Chairman H. S. Haines presided over the meeting, which was attended by Vice President W. W. Finley and Traffic Manager Culp of the Southern Railway, Traffic Manager T. M. Emerson of the Atlantic Coast Line, General Freight and Passenger Agent Jackson of the Georgia Road, Traffic Manager Shellman of the Georgia Central, Traffic Manager Eger of the Clyde Line, and Vice President Erwin of the Plant system.

To Sell the Kinderhook and Hudson.

Russell M. Johnson, as referee, will sell at public auction at the Court House, in Hudson, this State, on the 7th of March, the real and personal estate and franchises of the Kinderhook and Hudson Railway Company. The sale will take place in pursuance of a judgment and decree of foreclosure by the Atlantic Trust Company. The property consists of the railway roadbed, land, rails, bridges, fences, depots, engine houses, water stations, freight houses, wood sheds, shops, leasehold interests, and all real and personal property, privileges, and franchises of the company.

Delaware and Hudson.

The annual report of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was isued in pamphlet form yesterday. The figures showing the result of the company's operations for 1895, have already been published. The balance sheet, however, shows that during the past year the company sold $800,000 of Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad stock, reducing its holding to $800,000. Cash on hand is $1,266,103, a decrease from the previous year of $118,764. The value of coal on hand is $954,658, an increase of $181,520. The profit and loss surplus is $7,094,893, a decrease of $128,896, as compared with Dec. 31, 1894.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—District Attorney Foote, in San Francisco, received instructions from Washington to bring suit at the instance of the United States Government against the Central Pacific Railroad to relinquish title to 9,368 acres of land long since held by that corporation. The suit will be brought against the Central Pacific, as the successor of the California and Oregon Company. The land in dispute is in the Counties of Butte, Sutter, Tehama, Yuba, and Shasta, in California, and is valued at upward of $1,000,000.

—The report of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last, filed with the State Railroad Commissioner in Albany, yesterday, shows: Gross earnings from operation, $195,209; operating expenses, $122,076; other income, $10,467; fixed charges, $84,634; deficiency, $37,034; cash on hand, $107,190; profit and loss, (deficiency,) $255,187. The deficiency for the same quarter a year ago was $23,654.

—Announcement is made by the receivers of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road that after March 1 they will establish independent agencies in Chicago, Cincinnati, New-York, and Pittsburg. The Chicago agent is Mr. W. T. Van Nest, H. B. Franklin at Cincinnati, and O. M. Conley at Pittsburg. This action indicates that the receivers have decided to operate the road independently of the Atchison interests.

—Managers of Chicago roads say there is no truth in the report that they have a black list of employes who went out in the American Railway Union strike of 1894. Employes leaving the service of a road are given a clearance, which sets forth the reasons for their leaving. All those who were not guilty of overt acts during the strike were given clearances. Those not having such papers are not employed.

—Stockholders of the Belvidere-Delaware Railroad Company, the Enterprise Railroad Company, and the Martin's Creek Railroad Company of both Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, met in Camden, N. J., yesterday, and after a short conference agreed to merge the three roads into one, to be known as the Belvidere-Delaware Railroad Company.

—Directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad declare that there is no truth in the rumors that their company has purchased the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. That road is now being reorganized, but the Burlington officials have not taken any interest in the final disposition of the property.

—There will be a public hearing before the Railroad Commission in Nunda, this State, to-day on the application of citizens of that village that the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad be directed to establish and maintain a freight depot in the village instead of outside the place, among the hills, as now.

—E. G. Russell, Superintendent of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, has removed Trainmaster S. H. McEwen of the Carthage district, and promoted Chief Train Dispatcher Frank W. McCormick of the Watertown district, to succeed him.

—The Port Chester Electric Railroad Company of Westchester County filed with the Secretary of State, in Albany, yesterday, a certificate of extension of routes in the towns of Rye and Harrison, Westchester County.

—Gov. Holcomb of Nebraska has asked the State Board of Arbitration to investigate charges of excessive freight rates for live stock and grain made by railroads in Western Nebraska.

—John G. Lonsdale has been appointed receiver of the Little Rock, Hot Springs and Texas Railroad Company by Judge Williams of the United States court at Little Rock, Ark.

—More than $600,000 is to be expended by the Boston and Maine Railroad in new buildings and betterments in Concord and Manchester, N. H.

—President M. E. Ingals of the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio systems is in this city for a few days.

—South Carolina and Virginia are likely soon to have in force again the law requiring separate railroad cars for negroes.

—For the third week in February, the gross earnings of the Southern Railway Company show an increase of $40,485.

—W. W. Finley, Vice President of the Southern Railway Company, was in New-York yesterday.

—S. R. Calloway, President of the Nickel Plate Road, is now in New-York.

—Traffic Manager Emerson of the Atlantic Coast Line is in New-York.

Vacation for Postmaster Dayton.

Postmaster Dayton and Mrs. Dayton, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Steers and daughter, will leave on the steamship Niagara for Nassau to-day. The party will be gone three weeks. This is Postmaster Dayton's first vacation in eighteen months. During his absence F. J. Swift will act as Postmaster.

EXPERTS AND GREGORY

The Testimony in the Wife-Murderer's Trial Closed.

CASE TO GO TO THE JURY TO-DAY.

Recorder Goff Rebukes the Defendant's Counsel for Reading from Medical Works.

The taking of testimony in the trial of Jesse M. Gregory for the murder of his wife, Clara, on April 6, 1895, was concluded in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court yesterday. Recorder Goff announced that the summing up by the prosecution would be concluded before the noon recess of the court to-day. The case will then be given to the jury.

Dr. William H. Theabau was the first witness called yesterday. He said he dressed Gregory's wounds, and had a conversation with him.

"From the conversation, do you judge he was insane?" asked Assistant District Attorney Osborne.

The witness hesitated, and was excused from replying.

Dr. H. S. Newton was then recalled. He explained the symptoms of locomotor ataxia.

"If the defendant's pulse was 120, would it show that he was insane?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"No," replied the witness.

"Can a person be insane because of too little blood?"

"Not exactly," said Dr. Newton.

A similar question as to congestion received the same reply.

"It has been stated that the prisoner at some time in his life had congestion of the brain. Would that be a reason for believing that he was of unsound mind when he killed his wife?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I should say no," replied Dr. Newton.

"Would loss of sleep weaken the heart?"

"Continued loss of sleep would do so."

"Tell me something about melancholia?"

"A person," said Dr. Newton, "suffering from melancholia is wrapped up in himself. He is annoyed by the laughter of others, and can mourn only about himself and his own affairs. The patient imagines that he has done something wrong, has offended God and deserves punishment."

"What is a delusion?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"An erroneous deduction from actual circumstances. The victim often imagines things and circumstances which do not exist," Dr. Newton said.

"Is anger consistent with melancholia?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Well, no; that is, victims of melancholia do not harbor animosity," was the reply.

"As an expert in insanity cases," said Mr. Levy, counsel for the defense, "have you always appeared for the prosecution?"

"No. In twenty cases, I was for the defense in six."

"Is it not true that in the Gregory case you are retained for the prosecution?"

"Yes," said Dr. Newton.

"If the defendant had applied to you first would you have appeared as a witness for him?"

"I suppose so. In any event my testimony would be in accordance with facts. My report in all cases is in accordance with the knowledge obtained by examining the alleged insane persons."

"What are the first symptoms of ataxia?" asked Mr. Levy.

"Irregular walk, want of co-ordination, and inability to judge of distances," said Dr. Newton.

"Have you examined Gregory's spine?"

"I have not."

"Is delusion a symptom of melancholia?"

"Yes. I have so stated already. But there may be cases of melancholia without delusions."

"Can a person having the disease and really insane do things that seem rational?"

"Oh, yes," said Dr. Newton.

"If Gregory suspected the infidelity of his wife, might it unsettle his mind?"

"It might," replied Dr. Newton.

Mr. Levy described at length the physical conditions and actions of Gregory, and then asked:

"Under such circumstances do you think the man was insane?"

"I object," interrupted Mr. Osborne.

"Objection is sustained," said the Recorder.

Mr. Levy read from several medical books definitions of certain forms of insanity, as preliminary to questions to witness.

"I wish Mr. Levy to understand," said Recorder Goff, "that I cannot permit him to read opinions from medical books to the jury any longer."

"I hope your Honor," Mr. Levy said, "will pardon me for my error here. I fell into the error because I have been permitted to read from such books in other courts."

"The witness may be examined as to facts based upon his opinion of certain circumstances," said the Recorder.

Mr. Osborne asked the witness: "Is it not true that all you were sent by the District Attorney to examine Gregory for was to ascertain whether he was insane or not insane?"

"It is true," said the witness. "I did not go to make out a case against the prisoner, but to ascertain his real condition for the guidance of the District Attorney. I had no interest except to do my duty in the matter. My report to the District Attorney was based upon the result of my examination of Gregory."

Dr. J. E. Kelly testified that he was educated in Dublin and was graduated there. He examined Gregory in the Tombs Prison. Gregory spoke freely, and showed no evidence of being afflicted with locomotor ataxia.

"At the time you examined the prisoner in the Tombs what was his physical condition?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"His pulse was about 80. I did not take out my watch because I did not wish to excite the patient," replied Dr. Kelly.

"We will go on to another matter. Suppose Gregory met a stranger on the street and talked ramblingly, would that indicate insanity?"

"Not necessarily."

"Do you understand the effect of tobacco on the human system?"

"I know the effect on my own system. Tobacco is an irritant narcotic. It sometimes affects the heart. In many cases it produces insomnia. Nocotine in tobacco is poisonous."

The object of introducing Dr. Kelly's testimony was to indicate the probable effect of tobacco upon the prisoner. Dr. Kelly said that the actions of the prisoner while under his observation were not those of an insane man. The witness always regarded a man as sane until he was proved insane.

"Is it possible for an expert in medicine to err?" asked Mr. Levy.

"It is possible unless the expert be angelic. To err is human, you know," replied the doctor.

Dr. William Geoghegan testified: "I examined Gregory in the Tombs. He told me that he had once been kicked in the head by a horse. His face presented a lack of color, caused by confinement. His pulse was irregular. I judged the prisoner undoubtedly sane."

Mr. Osborne put the hypothetical question covering the history of the killing, &c., and the witness replied: "The acts of the prisoner were those of a sane man. There was no evidence of delusion."

"Do you pretend to be an expert in epileptic mania?" asked Mr. Levy.

"Yes," said the witness.

"Upon what ground?"

"I have studied books and men."

"Then you are as much of an expert as I am."

"I object," said Mr. Osborne.

"Objection sustained," said the Recorder.

"What books on insanity have you read?" asked Mr. Levy.

"Dr. Hammond's and others," said the witness.

"Were you ever, previous to this trial, called upon to testify as an expert on insanity in a murder trial?"

"No," said the witness.

The witness said that he had examined men who applied for work in the Street Cleaning Department. He examined them as to their physical, but not their mental, condition.

This ended the testimony.

TROUBLE OVER A BOARDING HOUSE.

The Rev. George Tomkins's Suit Against Mrs. Mary L. Seaton.

The Rev. George Tomkins appeared yesterday before Justice MacLean, in Special Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court, in a suit against Mrs. Mary L. Seaton, in which he seeks to get an injunction to restrain the defendant from interfering with him in the occupancy of the premises at 409 and 411 West Fifty-seventh Street, known as "The Seaton."

The plaintiff alleges that prior to July 6, 1894, Mrs. Seaton conducted a boarding-house at the premises mentioned. He says that on July 6, 1894, he leased "The Seaton" from Mrs. Seaton for a term of five years, at a monthly rental of $350, and was to pay $6,000 for the furniture at the rate of $100 a month.

Mr. Tomkins says that under a written contract he entered into possession of "The Seaton," and conducted it as a boarding-house until Sept. 22, 1894, when, he says, Mrs. Seaton wrongfully evicted him and seized the house. She is still in possession of the house, and is collecting the rent of the rooms and money due for board. He also testified that he paid his monthly rent promptly, and also the $100 due each month on the furniture.

Mr. Tomkins sues for an injunction to restrain the defendant from collecting the rents and board money, and for an accounting for all moneys due since September, 1894. He also asks the court to compel Mrs. Seaton to surrender the written agreement, which he says she wrongfully seized.

Mrs. Seaton denies that there ever was any written contract. She says that she never surrendered the premises to Mr. Tomkins; that he paid her only $20, and that the contract was never carried out.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

Samuel Fineberg Wants His Daughter.

Samuel Fineberg of 324 Pleasant Avenue obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Beach in the Supreme Court yesterday for the production in court of his daughter, Lias Fineberg, who, he alleges, is illegally restrained of her liberty by his wife.

Fineberg alleges that when he was ill in Chicago last year his wife eloped with some man. Fineberg had the child placed in the Home for Friendless Children in Chicago and came to this city. When he sent for the child he was informed that the child's mother had called for her and had taken her from the institution.

Counsel for Mrs. Fineberg denied any elopement and said that she had obtained a decree of divorce from her husband in Chicago, and that the decree gave her the custody of the child.

"She is soon to be married again," said her attorney, "and the action of the plaintiff is brought on account of his spite and jealousy."

The hearing was set down for March 5.

A Decision for Landlords.

Among the decisions handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday was one reversing a judgment by Judge Roesch in the Fourth District Court, in favor of the defendant in a summary proceeding brought by Robert and Ogden Goelet, as landlords, against Titus Lawlor and her undertenants, to recover possession of 93 Bowery on the ground that the tenants were maintaining a disorderly resort.

The reversal was made on the ground that Judge Roesch confined evidence as to the character of the place to a period subsequent to Oct. 1, 1895, the proceeding having been begun on Oct. 11. Evidence was rejected as to the character of the resort in July, 1895.

A new trial is ordered by the Appellate Division. The opinion was written by Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff, concurring.

To be Tried in Illinois.

Judge Brown has handed down in the United States Circuit Court an order directing the removal of George Carson and Sidney Yennie to Springfield, Ill., to answer to the charge of having robbed the Post Office there on April 3, 1895.

Counsel for the accused has, during the last two months, made strenuous efforts to secure their discharge on the grounds, mainly, that no case had been made out against them.

After several long hearings United States Commissioner Shields decided that there was good cause for holding them for trial, and Judge Brown's order sustains Commissioner Shields's decision.

Election Inspectors Indicted.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Albert N. Morgan and John Havican, Election Inspectors in the Twenty-third Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, for violating the primary election laws at the Republican enrollment, on Dec. 10, 1895.

They are charged with opening the polls before 7 o'clock P. M., the time set by the Republican County Committee, and with refusing to take the ballots of qualified voters.

Louis C. Ohl, of the Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District was also indicted for taking a ballot from a voter and depositing a different one in the ballt box.

To Try ex-Police Captain Devery.

The case of ex-Police Captain William S. Devery was placed on the calendar of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, and it will come up to-day before Justice Keogh.

The case has been called up in order to have a date for the trial fixed.

Devery is charged with bribery on the complaint of F. W. Seagrist, the builder.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judge Cowing, in Part II. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday dismissed the indictment against William J. Kahn of 105 Third Avenue, who was accused of extortion by Mrs. Elizabeth Hartell, who was recently sentenced to the penitentiary for keeping a disorderly house in Eldridge Street.

—George Meehan, thirty-eight years old, of 8 James Street, was placed on trial yesterday before Justice Keogh, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, for the murder of Alvin O. Buck on May 24, 1895.

STATE COURTS.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

The following decisions were handed down today:

Edward C. Quigg, appellant, vs. International Shirt and Collar Company, respondent—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Lena Morris vs. Krakauer, &c., association—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Bischoff.

Morton P. Hutchinson vs. Frank Walter—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Justice McAdam.

Bernard Kreizer against John T. Allaire (two suits)—Appeals dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McAdam.

Dixon Van Bussum vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Motion to compel return granted; no costs. Opinion by Justice Daly.

Louis Steinwig vs. Abraham Biel—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Justice McAdam.

Michael McDonald vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Bischoff.

Joseph Davidoff vs. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Bischoff.

Joseph Segal vs. Hyman Ensler—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Bischoff.

James Laird vs. Charles D. McGeorge—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Bischoff.

Thomas J. Gleason vs. Charles W. Thorn et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Bischoff.

William E. Uptergrove vs. Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Bischoff.

Emily A. Long vs. Benjamin F. Poth—Final order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Justice McAdam.

Franklin B. Lord vs. John Van Gilder—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Justice Daly.

Julia Hess vs. Harry Smith—Judgment reversed and judgment absolute for defendant, with costs. Opinion by Justice McAdam.

Julius Freudenheim et al. vs. Julia Radzuiner—Motion to amend return for reargument and for leave to appeal to Appellate Division denied, with $20 aggregate costs. Opinion by Justice McAdam.

Sarah Lynch vs. George W. Sauer—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Daly.

Elwood S. Hand vs. Charles P. Rogers et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Daly.

Morris Schoenholz vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Justice McAdam.

Ida M. Newcombe vs. Samuel P. Hyman—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, unless the amount is reduced on stipulation, and, if reduced, affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Justice McAdam.

John Reilly vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McAdam.

Thomas Balmford, &c., vs. Grand Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Samuel Levien vs. Solomon Levi et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McAdam.

Frederick Neff vs. Benno Klopfer et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Daly.

Franklin B. Lord, as executor, &c., vs. John Van Gelder—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Daly.

Solomon Davis, as Treasurer, &c., vs. Michael Bonn—Order affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant upon stipulation. Opinion by Justice Daly.

William M. Wilson vs. Brentwood Hotel Company, actions Nos. 1 and 2—Judgments reversed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Daly.

William C. Hespe et al. vs. Edward B. Wyman—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Bischoff.

Max Kahn vs. Phillip Tobias—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice Bischoff.

John J. Green vs. John Weckie—Final order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Bischoff.

Robert Goelet et al. vs. Julia Lawlor et al.—Final order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Justice McAdam.

Louis Klein vs. Cornell Dunlap—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Justice McAdam.

Goetem Delise et al. vs. Joseph Palladino—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McAdam.

Charles G. Rives vs. Conrad Michael et al.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Justice McAdam.

Stephen A. Whisten vs. William Brengal—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Bischoff.

John Stewart vs. Simon Arendt—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Bischoff.

New-York Small Stock Company vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Theodore Katz vs. Pauline Wolf—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McAdam.

John F. Reilly vs. Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Bischoff.

James Butler vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Justin Ulmer vs. Leopold Minster, as President, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McAdam.

Richard Taylor Company vs. Mott D. Gannon—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Beadleston & Woerz vs. Henry Morton et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McAdam.

Paterson Gas Governor Company vs. Samuel G. Bayne and another—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McAdam.

Marie S. deL. Wyse vs. Walter P. Russell et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Bischoff.

John A. Eckert vs. Percy W. Clark—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Bischoff.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Mary L. McCready, as executrix, &c., vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, appellant.—Argued by C. N. Bovee for appellant; McCready Sykes for respondent.

Frana Chawtal, appellant, vs. George Schreiner.—Argued by Samson Lachman for appellant; H. B. Anderson and John M. Bowers for respondent.

People vs. Frank Gallo, as appellant.—Argued by J. D. Lynn for appellant; Frederick C. Hanford, Assistant District Attorney, for respondent.

Leroy Cady vs. Rochester Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by C. J. Bissell, for appellant; B. Perkins for respondent.

The day calendar for Thursday is: Nos. 444, 363, 426, 415, 423, 672, 1105, 450.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Held in Trial Term, Part IX. room—For the hearing of appeals from the City Courts and District Courts.—Daly, P. J., McAdam and Bischoff, Jr., JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Appeals from Judgments of City Court.—9a—Carter, Rice & Co. vs. Howard. 95—McKinstry vs. Smith.

Appeals from District Court.—31—Zoyarow vs. Fenz. 32—Cohen vs. Moshkowitz. 33—Reilly vs. Conger.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—People vs. Gordon. 2—Bosss vs. Bell. 3—First National Bank of Birmingham vs. Roberts. 4—Hawkins vs. Hawkins. 5—Tyng vs. Tyng. 6—Chambers & McKee Glass Company vs. Roberts. 7—People ex rel. Keator vs. Moss. 8—Craig vs. Consolidated Wall Paper Company. 9—Wallerstein vs. Helburn. 10—Buchanan vs. Buchanan. 11—Ferguson vs. Commonwealth Rubber Company. 12—Colt vs. Goodhart. 13—Farrell vs. New-York Juvenile Asylum. 14—Harson vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 15—Ahern vs. Tallaferro. 16—Myers vs. Cary. 17—Winokur vs. Knickerbocker Trust Company. 18—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Hill. 19—Matter of Umbrella Company. 20—Frank vs. Downing. 21—Carey vs. Carey. 22—Conner vs. Watson. 23—Hirsch vs. Dutton. 24—Hiddon vs. MacNutt. 25—Matter of Manning. 26—Knistler vs. Knistler. 27—Huyler vs. Roberts. 28—Smith vs. McKenna. 29—Monette vs. Chardor. 30—Van Kewenter vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 31—McShane vs. Hollohan. 32—Truax vs. Henry Schuyler Furniture Company. 33—Fong vs. Board of Police. 34—People ex rel. Klein vs. McDonald. 35—Faulhaber vs. Faulhaber. 36—Levy vs. Leon. 37—Cochrane vs. New-York Dispatch and Delivery Company. 38—Baudox vs. A. F. Engelhardt Company. 39—Rice vs. Colliery Engineer Company. 40—Evans vs. Curry. 41—Buder vs. Adam. 42—Matter of Dick. 43—Dean vs. Hard. 44—Wentworth vs. Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company. 45—O'Brien vs. Grieff. 46—Marks vs. Travelers' Insurance Company. 47—Clagett vs. Stebbins. 48—Knickerbocker Trust Company vs. Erb. 49—Wood vs. Hogan. 50—Brinckerhoff vs. Pringle. 51—Bell vs. Harritsch. 52—Gamble vs. Lennon. 53—Barber vs. Toste. 54—Mautch vs. Gross. 55—Havens vs. Hagemeyer. 56—Benedetto vs. Lennon. 57—Patterson vs. Patterson. 58—Cipolla vs. Lupo. 59—Tyng vs. Tyng. 60—Matter of Shields. 61—Saracena vs. Smith. 62—Jackson vs. Bradhurst. 63—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Dixon. 64—Pollock vs. Carlew. 65—Rogers vs. Lyman. 66—Delahunty vs. Canot. 67—Taylor vs. Cox. 68—Lilburn vs. Gillies. 69—Matter of Davidson. 70—Siegel vs. Kennedy. 71—Hurd vs. Howell. 72—Ohlandt vs. Press Publishing Company. 73—Congregation of Beth Hamedrash vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 74—Watson vs. Hunt. 75—Watson vs. Gibson. 76—Thompson vs. Feigel. 77—Cable vs. Cable. 78—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Tabernacle Baptist Church. 79—Bradley & Currier Company vs. Tuke.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred Causes.—2483—Thayer vs. Thayer. 2096—Prentiss vs. Bowden. 1992—Scott vs. Dutton. 2087—Manhattan Concert Company vs. Murray.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part I., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—922—Garrettson vs. Edison Illuminating Light Company. 1689—Smith vs. Allen. 1754—Fleischman vs. Fleischman. 1397—Lansing vs. Martin. 1052—Cross vs. Oberschermer. 1479—Ridgway vs. Bacon. 866—Levy vs. Brooks. 1409—Duffy vs. Duffy. 1053—Gannon vs. McGuire. 1142—American Strawboard Company vs. Cohn. 1178—Leopold vs. Schleissner. 664—American Tube Iron Company vs. Ransom. 737—Kelly & Jones Company vs. same. 814—Pierce Radiator Company vs. same. 1542—Beall vs. Duggan. 1462—Kallman vs. Jarmulowsky.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1754.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Branch)—Keogh, J.—Opens at 9:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Miller for the People.

1—George Meehan. 2—Pasquale Vitali. 3—Charles Pastolka. 4—Le Bruto Calogero. 5—William S. Devery.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms Parts III., V., and VI. for trial.

1875—Melsels vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1974—Murphy vs. Cassell Publishing Company. 1975—Same vs. same. 2086—Goodman vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company. 1138—Fish vs. White. 2127—Miller vs. Donovan. 2169—Healy vs. Hayward.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2250.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Par

A RESALE OF THE OLD CLEARING HOUSE PROPERTY.

The Western National Bank Will Occupy Part of the New Building—Interesting Sales at Auction.

Mr. John E. Searles, who has become the President of the Western National Bank, has bought the property at the northwest corner of Nassau and Pine Streets recently vacated by the New-York Clearing House Association and the Chase National Bank. The five-story brownstone building there is now in process of demolition. Mr. Searles proposes to erect a new building, the main floor of which will be occupied by the Western National Bank. The remainder of the building will be rented to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which owns or controls the remainder of the block bounded by Broadway and Pine, Cedar, and Nassau Streets. Messrs. Walker & Lawson have sold to Jeremiah C. Lyons, at $130,000, the two lots on the north side of Eighteenth Street, 185 feet west of Fifth Avenue, which are the westerly portion of the plot occupied until recently by St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Lyons will at once build a nine-story fire-proof store and lofts building on the site.

Mr. Edmond J. Sause has sold for R. L. Walsh to Max S. Korn the lot 25 by 75 at 97 Wooster Street.

There was a large attendance at both the auction rooms yesterday. At 59 Liberty Street Mr. S. De Walltearss sold to John Noonan, at $82,900, the three-story brick building, with store, at 520 Sixth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-first Street, 20 by 60. The bidding on the parcel began at $65,000, and there were twenty other bids before the property was knocked down to the purchaser. The amount obtained was $400 more than was offered at private sale. Mr. De Walltearss also sold, at $31,000, to V. Kallan, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 104 West Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 45 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8½. That southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, 74.6½ by 70, with three-story brick buildings, was bid in at $165,000 after five bids.

In the Trinity Building salesroom Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold in partition to L. A. Wagner, at $19,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 100 East Fifty-eighth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, 20 by 80; to E. Spingarn, at $13,275 each, the two similar dwellings, 104 and 106 East Fifty-eighth Street, each 18 by 80; to Albert Vogel, at $15,000, the similar dwelling 108 East Fifty-eighth Street, 18 by 100.5; to George Herbener, at $15,025, the similar dwelling, 110 East Fifty-eighth Street, 18 by 100.5; to L. A. Wagner, at $18,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 103 East Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 20 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 80; to the same, at $15,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 107 East Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 80; to the same, at $15,500 and $16,000, respectively, the two similar dwellings 109 and 111 East Sixty-fifth Street, each 20 by 100.5, and to the same, at $4,175 and $4,100, respectively, the two three-story and basement brick dwellings 515 and 517 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, each 18 by 100.10.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold under foreclosure to Robert McGill, at $17,550, the two four-story brick tenements, with stores, 659 and 661 First Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of Thirty-seventh Street, 44 by 75 by irregular.

Mr. W. W. Fogg sold, in partition, to Samuel Cohen, at $2,725, the southwest corner of Centre and Bronx Streets, West Farms, 25 by 175.9 by 50 by 175.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association, at $6,000, the lease of the four-story brick tenement, with store, 839 Tenth Avenue, west side, 100.5 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 80.

The feature of to-day's auction offerings will be the sale by Mr. Peter F. Meyer of the Lazarus property, including the northwest corner of Broadway and Exchange Alley, extending to Trinity Place, the office building at 95 and 97 Liberty Street, the northeast corner of Washington and Harrison Streets, large plots on West Fourteenth Street extending to Fifteenth Street, and four brownstone dwellings on East Fifty-fifth Street. This sale, as well as all the others to-day will be at 111 Broadway. Details are subjoined:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, as follows: 57 Broadway, extending along Exchange Alley to Trinity Place, 23.6 by 29.2.4 by 28.5 by 103.7, three-story and basement brownstone office building, with six stores, on Trinity Place; also, 95 and 97 Liberty Street, north side, 237.9 feet west of Broadway, 30 by 118.6 by 30 by 119.1, five-story marble-front store and office building; also, 34 to 38 Harrison Street, northeast corner of Washington Street, 69.4 by 50 by 60.9 by 59, three and two story and attic brick buildings, with stores; also, 449 to 453 West Fourteenth Street, extending to 444 to 448 West Fifteenth Street, 75 by 206.3, four-story and basement brick factory and two and one story brick building; also, 455 to 459 West Fourteenth Street, 75 by 103.1½, three four-story and basement brick buildings, and 450 West Fifteenth Street, in rear, 25 by 103.1½, with stable; also, 149, 151, 155, and 157 East Fifty-fifth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings, each 20 by 100.5.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Mr. C. Levy, referee, northwest corner Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 20.4 by 85, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,715.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 1,885 Second Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet north of Ninety-seventh Street, 25.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $26,550.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 24 Ludlow Street, east side, 100 feet south of Hester Street, 25 by 80, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $960.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 962 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 99 feet east of Willis Avenue, 13.62 by 100 by 12.62 by 50 by jog 1 by 50, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,930.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 28 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 360.10 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.4 by 100.5, five-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,365.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, E. D. O'Brien, referee, 344 West Thirty-first Street, south side, 440 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,470.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, E. D. O'Brien, referee, 117 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.8½, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $7,065; on prior mortgage, $20,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Washington Street, west side, 20.2 feet south of Twelfth Street, a two-story brick dwelling and store, by Susan Biggart of Bloomfield, N. J., owner; cost, $3,500.

Hull Avenue, west side, 157 feet south of Gun Hill Road, a two-story frame dwelling, by Emeline Scheubner of 2,007 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $3,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-fourth and One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Streets, a one-story frame stairway, by Laura J. Jennings of 86 Park Avenue, owner; cost, $250.

Union Avenue, west side, 26 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; Union Avenue, west side, 48 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; Union Avenue, west side, 70 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, three three-story frame tenements, by Benjamin Robitzek of 946 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $5,000 each—$15,000.

Nos. 537 and 539 West Twenty-seventh Street, a three-story brick office building, by the Whitehead Brass Company of 517 West Fifteenth Street, owners; cost, $7,000.

Nassau and Beekman Streets, by William K. Vanderbilt, alterations to a fourteen-story brick office building; cost, $400,000.

No. 806 Eighth Avenue, by William G. and William T. Davies of 22 East Forty-fifth Street, alterations to a four-story brick store; cost, $1,200.

No. 23 Park Place, by David Banks of 10 West Fortieth Street, alterations to a five-story brick office building; cost, $500.

No. 1,138 First Avenue, by Sophia Miller of 88 Park Row, alterations to a five-story brick tenement; cost, $900.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Railroad Avenue, northwest corner, by Edwards & Co., alterations to a three-story brick factory; cost, $1,200.

Macdougal Street, east side, 76 feet south of Bleecker Street, by the N. Low estate, 203 Bleecker Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and store; cost, $250.

No. 2,093 Third Avenue, by James Roth-

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
WILBUR LARREMORE, Esq., Referee.

The Choice & Valuable Properties

No. 57 Broadway and 33 Trinity Place, Northwest Corner Exchange Alley. 95 and 97 Liberty Street, 34, 36, and 38 Harrison Street, Northeast Corner Washington St. 35 West 13th Street, 449 to 459 West 14th Street, 444 to 450 West 15th Street, and 149, 151, 155, & 157 E. 55th St.

For maps, terms, and particulars apply to STICKNEY, SPENCER & ORDWAY, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway. (444)

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

EXCELLENT BUSINESS PROPERTY.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
The two four-story brick buildings, with two-story extension and lots,
NOS. 831 AND 833 3D AV.,
between 50th and 51st Sts.
Maps at office of Auctioneers, 24 Pine St.

NIVER, Norman L., and wife to Norman L. Niver, guardian of Mary E., Anna M., and Edmund Redgate; s s of 81st St, 101.8 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 2,082
QUINN, John E., and wife to James T. Barry; 879 Forest Av, 8 years..... 4,000
REDMOND, Michael, to Caroline, William, Laura, and Caroline Broscher; e s of Bathgate Av, 72 ft n of 176th St, 1 year. 5,000
RICHARDSON, Emma B., to Bertha Uehlinger, guardian, &c.; s s of 19th St, 160 ft w of West End Av, 5 years..... 18,000
STEINHARDT, Max, and Benjamin, to Mary Lewis; 248 West 72d St, 3 years.. 40,000
SAME to Louis F. Brush, Pauline Meyers, and Leah S. King; n s of 115th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years..... 25,000
STERN, Joseph, to Meyer A. Bernheimer; 344 East 124th St, 2 years..... 8,500
SCHRENKEISEN, Martin, and others to John J. Gleason; w s of Lexington Av, 355; 1 year..... 2,500
SCHEUER, Philip, and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Avenue A, s w corner of 59th St, 1 year..... 7,100
SAME to same; w s of Avenue A, 25.5 ft s of 59th St, (three mortgages,) 1 year.. 17,500
SCHWARZ, Bertha, to Frieda Hart; e s of 1st Av, 50.7 ft s of 124th St, 1 year..... 4,500
STRADE, Frederick, and wife to Peter Diehl and wife; s s of 13th St, 93 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years..... 2,000
STILLWELL, William E., to the City Trust, Safe Deposit, and Surety Company of Philadelphia, 62 West 92d St.,
.....Secures surety to undertaking on appeal
HESSELS, George, and Thomas W. Cowman to Morris Steinhardt; n s of 115th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 7 months..... 11,000
WASHBURN, Elizabeth T., to United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 125th St, 215 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 15,500
WOOLLEY, James V. S., and wife to Almira L. Pomeroy; n s of 77th St, 138 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Prescott H., executor of Susan R. S. Butler, to Nathalie Colby..... $9,000
CLARK, William, to Irene N. Hart.... 11,128
CISCO, Caroline A., to Lewis C. Smith.. 15,000
DEVLING, Joseph, and another, executors of George Devling, to Joseph Devling..... 4,000
GRANBERY, Henrietta A. and Virginia, to Sigmund Cohn..... 2,250
GOLDSMITH, Alden M., to Bertha S. Goldsmith..... 1,023
HESSURO, Louis E., to Smith Williamson, (two assignments)..... 7,500
SAME to John A. and Mary E. Tiemann. 4,500
JOSEPHBEL, Theresa, to Virginia M. Monroe..... 7,500
LEE, Charles H., executor of Caroline Young, to Helen L. Montgomery..... 14,000
RAUTH, Jacob, to Charles M. Levy..... 1,850
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Hermann Von Gehren 7,000

Lis Pendens.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 37.4 ft of centre line of 148th St, 8.6 ft front; Daniel D. Lawson against Anna M. Tuttle and others, (partition.)
AVENUE B, e s, entire front, between 17th and 18th Sts, 184x138; Anna E. Troescher against Thomas E. Tripler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
134TH ST, w s, 137.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.6 ft front; Anna S. Owen against Owen Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
135TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Alexander Av, 15 ft front; David Quigley against William H. Niebuhr and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
102D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x100.11; Mary E. Fisher and others, executors, against Cecelia McKenna and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
BOULEVARD and 78TH ST, s w corner, 27.11x100; John Livingston against James Livingston and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
95TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18 ft front; 95th St, n s, 222 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 36 ft front; New-York Life Insurance Company against Bernard Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.
107TH ST, 2 to 6 East; Joseph Roderick against Ida Miller, Mary Donlon, and William P. Younge, owners; Jacob Miller and James P. Benson, contractors..... $500
SAME PROPERTY; O. M. Ohayson against same..... 155
SAME PROPERTY; William H. Jackson against Ida Miller and Mary Donlon, owners and contractors..... 1,550
94TH ST, 205 East; Hugh O'Neill against John Farrell, owner and contractor..... 157
PROSPECT AV, e s, 600 ft n of Samuel St, 100 ft; Julius Christiansen against Mary Fisher, owner; Julius Weninger, cotractor..... 105
23D ST, 119 and 121 West; 24th St, 112 and 114 West; George Hayes against L. Sachs & Brother, owners; William Craig, contractor..... 291
98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x90; William Boss against Peter and Johanna Saltuoy, owners and contractors..... 975
WEST END AV and 97th St., s e corner, 100x100; Antonio D'Ajuto against Bernard Wilson, Sigmund B. Steinman, and John Wilson, owners; Bernard Wilson, contractor..... 2,925
WESTCHESTER and UNION AVS., s e corner, 120x100; Charles F. Muxoll against Herman Schmuck, owner; Herman Bausemer, contractor..... 65
OAKLEY ST, 11 to 17; Lawrence Brothers against F. S. Reisenberg, owner; Frank Manan, contractor..... 124
89TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Schnatz & Massoth against Joseph and Isabella Turner, owners; Joseph Turner, contractor..... 550
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 15 ft e of 161st Farms Road, 215x43; Henry Ceburre against J. C. Pearson, owner and contractor..... 65

A GREAT ACCOMMODATION TO LAWYERS.

The State Library's Plan of Comparing States' Legislation.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—In order to enable the State Library to answer promptly frequent inquiries as to legislation in other States, it has been found necessary, as fast as proofs or advance copies of the session laws of each State can be secured, to have them indexed on cards by the legislative librarian in the State Library and classified by subjects. This is work which no other State undertakes, and the New-York bulletins are in eager demand.

The index is printed at the end of the year in order that legislators, State officers, and others may know at a glance what laws have been passed by States on any subject, without going to the library to consult the manuscript index.

In most cases the laws are briefly summarized, as well as cited, so that frequently consultation of the laws themselves is unnecessary. The aim is to give, as far as possible, a concise comparative view of current State legislation on all subjects except those of purely local interest.

Woman Dead and Man Unconscious.

NEW-CASTLE, Penn., Feb. 26.—At the Raney and Berger furnace this morning, Superintendent Martin Thompson was found insensible, and a young woman lying dead on the floor. They are supposed to have been asphyxiated by gas.

The woman was Mrs. Frank Carlisle, whose husband is an electrician at the wire nail works.

Mr. Thompson was called to the furnace by a clerk, and while there he found Mrs. Carlisle, and took her into the office. He tried to ring up Dr. Linville, but was overcome by the gas, and fell to the floor beside the telephone.

The ground surrounding the office building is full of gas. The entire office force was overcome with gas from this source a year ago.

Home Life Insurance Co.'s BUILDING,

256-257 Broadway,

Opposite City Hall Park.

FOR RENT, OFFICES.

Large and small, well lighted, with all improvements, electric light and elevator service at night.

For plans, rent, and particulars APPLY TO

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NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.
To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

WALLACE BUILDING,

56 and 58 Pine St., through to 26 and 28 Cedar St.

Offices in this newly constructed building, containing all modern improvements, can be had at rents ranging from $150 and upwards. Elevator service and light at night.

For plans, rents, and full particulars APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ, Agent,

9 PINE ST. (5059)

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SHELDON BUILDING

Cor. of John and Nassau Sts.

One corner office and one fronting on Nassau St. for rent in this modern fire-proof building.

For plans, rates, and particulars APPLY TO

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CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate

who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.

CAPITAL,.....$2,000,000.
SURPLUS,.....$1,250,000.

Builder's Loans.

CHEAP RATES.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 Wall St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

174 WEST 94TH ST.

TO RENT OF FOR SALE CHEAP.
The new modern house, 3-story and basement; caretaker on premises; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of
J. DELMAGE TRIMBLE,
111 Broadway.

NO. 14 EAST 11th ST.—For Sale or to Let Unfurnished—Very desirable four-story brick, 21 feet wide; with butler's pantry extension. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, 59 LIBERTY ST. (781)

For Sale—Terms to Suit Purchaser.
54 EAST 53rd Newly decorated. **H. R. DREW & CO.,** 1 WEST 27TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

615 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF

APARTMENT HOUSE,

(between 49th and 50th Sts.)

Superbly appointed; heat, light, and ventilation perfect; open sanitary plumbing; a luxurious and fashionable home; private entrance to the Buckingham Hotel. Apply to Superintendent, on premises; or to Office, Estate of George Kemp, 68 William, corner Cedar St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS OF TWO AND THREE ROOMS AND BATH TO LET.

CUMBERLAND,

BROADWAY, 22D ST., AND 5TH AV.
Elevator all night; heat, gas, and service free.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

THE GRAMERCY,

34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.

For rent—One small housekeeping apartment and one furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop 20-foot-front house to let for $1,100: No. 1,029 Park Av., between 85th and 86th Sts.; watchman in house. ISAAC STEVENS, 24 West 129th St.

TO LET.
58 EAST 25th Newly decorated. **H. R. DREW & CO.,** 1 WEST 27TH ST.

MADISON AV., 778, NEAR 67TH ST.—Very desirable 4-story dwelling to let; rent reasonable. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Restricted; Sea Gate, fronting Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay, overlooking the Narrows; presenting this select property, strictly for residence, with every convenience; sewers, water, and gas; macadamized streets and direct private communication by boat to New-York within 45 minutes; sold by reference only. Particulars furnished by application to NORTON POINT LAND COMPANY; agents, WILLIAM P RAE COMPANY, 189-191 Montague St., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—MARIE LOUISE HALL and JOSEPH HALL, as committee of the person and property of Thomas H. Hall, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM S. WATSON and ELIZABETH B. WATSON, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 18th day of February, 1896, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the nineteenth day of March, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 47th Street, distant from the northwesterly corner of 6th Avenue and 47th Street 40 feet, westerly; thence, running northerly, parallel with the 6th Avenue, 80 feet; thence westerly, parallel with 47th Street, 20 feet; thence southerly, parallel with 6th Avenue, 80 feet, to the northerly line of 47th Street, and thence easterly along said line 20 feet to the place or point of beginning. The easterly and westerly walls of the dwelling house erected on said lot of land being party walls, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, February 25th, 1896.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
FREDERICK BELTZ, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, New-York City.
f27-2aw8wTh&F&mh19

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORNELL SITE.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner. Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1895. Verified February 6, 1896."

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term real estate is defined in said act) situate, lying and being in the Town of Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, described as follows:

PARCEL NOS. 65 AND 66.

Beginning at the intersection formed by the southerly line of the highway (which runs in front of the estate of Joseph Benedict) with the westerly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 13 minutes 45 seconds east, 71.99 feet across said highway to the most southeasterly corner of said Benedict's property; thence continuing still along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 32 minutes east 79.69; thence north 33 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds east 97.18 feet; thence north 30 degrees 54 minutes east 54.72 feet; thence leaving said right-of-way line of said railroad and along the land of the estate of said Benedict and the estate of J. Hallock, north 8 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 201.27 feet; thence north 7 degrees 34 minutes east 146.72 feet; thence north 5 degrees 19 minutes east 283.79 feet to the land of George E. Todd; thence south 87 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds west 139.37 feet; thence south 87 degrees 7 minutes west 174.14 feet; thence south 84 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds west 182.02 feet; thence south 85 degrees 35 minutes west 164.09 feet; thence south 89 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 101.71 feet; thence south 86 degrees 42 minutes west 173.73 feet to the southerly line of the highway known as the road to Golden's Bridge; thence south 19 degrees 29 minutes west 268.04 feet along said westerly line of said highway and Parcel No. 72; thence north 17 degrees 30 minutes west still along said highway and Parcel No. 72 272.65 feet; thence south 13 degrees 3 minutes west 94.48 feet; thence south 18 degrees 35 minutes west 215.09 feet; thence south 26 degrees 35 minutes west 232.08 feet; thence south 44 degrees 12 minutes west 144.45 feet; thence south 20 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds west 271.64 feet; thence south 14 minutes west 58.95 feet; thence south 12 degrees 4 minutes east 63.06 feet; thence south 24 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds east 189.48 feet; thence south 37 degrees 5 minutes 30 seconds east 194.92 feet; thence south 10 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds east 139.48 feet; thence south 50 degrees 30 minutes east 46.11 feet; thence south 15 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 50.12 feet; thence south 41 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds west 30.11 feet along said Parcel No. 72 to Parcel No. 71; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 71 south 44 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds west 129.09 feet; thence south 27 degrees 37 minutes west 276.83 feet; thence south 21 degrees 40 minutes west 262.69 feet; thence south 22 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds west 199.62 feet; thence south 55 degrees 6 minutes west 32.49 feet; thence south 49 degrees 7 minutes west 283.26 feet; thence south 45 degrees 48 minutes west 203.85 feet; thence south 48 degrees 57 minutes 30 seconds west 44.46 feet; thence south 41 degrees 43 minutes west 211.26 feet; thence south 30 degrees 23 minutes west 110.16 feet; thence south 11 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds east 228.83 feet; thence south 25 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 28.63 feet; thence south 25 degrees 35 minutes east 80.61 feet; thence south 18 degrees 29 minutes east 106.15 feet; thence south 10 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds east 220.18 feet; thence south 19 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds east 206.35 feet to Parcel No. 70; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 70 south 25 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 211.03 feet; thence south 5 degrees 54 minutes east 53.77 feet; thence south 12 degrees 30 minutes east 160.31 feet; thence south 1 degree 11 minutes 30 seconds east 574.70 feet; thence south 5 degrees 50 minutes east 235.14 feet; thence south 5 degrees 17 minutes east 210 feet; thence north 81 degrees 54 minutes west 3.17 feet; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 69 south 4 degrees 35 minutes 30 seconds east 88.20 feet; thence south 28 degrees 50 minutes east 38.88 feet; thence south 30 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 111.16 feet; thence south 34 degrees 25 minutes east 59.50 feet; thence south 38 degrees 27 minutes east 88.06 feet to the westerly line of the right-of-way of the railroad aforesaid; thence south 24 degrees 56 minutes west along said westerly right-of-way of said railroad 354.80 feet; thence south 20 degrees 53 minutes west 163.08 feet; thence south 26 degrees 13 minutes west 587.95 feet; thence south 29 degrees 9 minutes west still along said right-of-way 116.38 feet to the place of beginning; containing 413.959 acres.

Also the parcel of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcel No. 74, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the northerly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad and the westerly line of the highway leading to Katonah; thence north 38 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds west along said right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad 56.66 feet; thence still along said right-of-way line north 34 degrees 31 minutes west 110.37 feet to the left bank of the Croton river; thence northeasterly along said left bank of said river 294.7 feet to the aforesaid highway; thence south 73 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 66.71 feet along said highway; thence south 40 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 38.43 feet; thence south 16 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 34.55 feet; thence south 22 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds west 221.22 feet; thence south 20 degrees 44 minutes west 120.25 feet to the place of beginning; containing 1.030 acres.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Nos. 75 to 82, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the easterly line of the highway leading south to Katonah with the southerly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence southeasterly along the southerly right-of-way line of said railroad several courses, as follows: North 54 degrees 47 minutes east 38 feet, south 60 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 79.06 feet, south 64 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 67.06 feet, south 71 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 80.19 feet, south 74 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds east 243.89 feet, north 15 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 8.12 feet, south 63 degrees 20 minutes east 180.26 feet, south 54 degrees 19 minutes east 115.03 feet, south 46 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds east 66.40 feet, south 41 degrees 15 minutes east 60.78 feet; thence leaving said right-of-way line, south 13 degrees 44 minutes west 304.17 feet to the most southeasterly corner of the parcel herein intended to be described; thence north 76 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds west 190 feet; thence north 76 degrees 4 minutes west 31.34 feet; thence north 83 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds west 56.29 feet; thence north 77 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds west 153.69 feet; thence north 77 degrees 38 minutes west 306 feet; thence north 76 degrees 58 minutes west 67.47 feet; thence south 41 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds west 261.81 feet to the aforesaid highway leading south to Katonah; thence still along said highway several courses and distances as follows: North 13 degrees 9 minutes east 156.50 feet, north 15 degrees 7 minutes east 73.50 feet, north 13 degrees 14 minutes east 127.5 feet, north 17 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds east 322.52 feet, north 31 degrees 34 minutes east 92.06 feet to the place of beginning; containing 9.886 acres, and embracing Parcels Nos. 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81 and 82, as shown on the aforesaid map.

Also the parcel of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcel No. 83, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection or fork of the roads leading south to Katonah from Golden's Bridge Station and the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence north 11 degrees 9 minutes west 70.95 feet along the easterly side of the road leading south of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence still along the said easterly side of said road on the following courses and distances: North 37 degrees 30 minutes west 124.07 feet, north 41 degrees 16 minutes west 84.63 feet, north 20 degrees 24 minutes west 172.93 feet, north 8 degrees 45 minutes west 49.71 feet, north 2 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 99.05 feet, north 25 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds east 194.91 feet, north 35 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds east 57.86 feet; thence leaving the aforesaid easterly boundary of said road south 24 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds east 699.01 feet to the northwesterly side of the road leading to Golden's Bridge Station; thence leaving said side of said road south 56 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 242.16 feet to the place of beginning; containing 3.593 acres, and embracing Parcel No. 83, as shown on the aforesaid map.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcels Nos. 84 to 90, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the northeasterly side of the road leading to Golden's Bridge with the northwesterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence on the following courses and distances along the said line of the Golden's Bridge road: North 56 degrees 27 minutes east 238.98 feet, north 4 degrees 54 minutes west 128.07 feet, north 4 degrees 54 minutes west 228.73 feet, north 1 degree 33 minutes west 614.18 feet, north 6 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds west 103 feet, north 22 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds west 42.39 feet, north 20 degrees 23 minutes west 106.71 feet, north 43 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds west 38.97 feet, north 22 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds west 154.82 feet, north 25 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 74.92 feet, north 7 degrees 8 minutes 30 seconds west 195.80 feet, north 16 degrees 31 minutes west 77.10 feet, north 25 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds west 99.36 feet, north 32 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds west 38.90 feet, north 46 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 57.86 feet, north 17 degrees 11 minutes west 37.03 feet, north 38 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds east 100.90 feet, north 47 degrees 9 minutes east 232.96 feet, north 48 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds east 40.23 feet, north 49 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds east 101.39 feet, north 50 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east 102.90 feet, north 66 degrees 51 minutes east 24.16 feet, north 19 degrees 43 minutes east 180.71 feet, north 21 degrees 47 minutes east 332.58 feet, north 30 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 122.80 feet, north 24 degrees 23 minutes east 55.73 feet, north 24 degrees 52 minutes east 44.82 feet, north 45 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds east 74.75 feet, north 44 degrees 29 minutes east 45.42 feet, south 46 degrees 59 minutes east 5.34 feet, north 43 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 38.91 feet, south 83 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds east 3.16 south 83 degrees 30 minutes east 283.28 feet, north 56 degrees 35 minutes east 90.50 feet; thence leaving the aforesaid Golden's Bridge road south 5 degrees 39 minutes west 204.06 feet, south 45 degrees 51 minutes 31 seconds west 655.60 feet, south 41 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds east 230 feet, north 78 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 75.7 feet, north 78 degrees 41 minutes 30 seconds east 144.10 feet, north 84 degrees 55 minutes 30 secon

CUBAN BANKER ARRESTED

Said to Have Been Concerned in the Bermuda Expedition.

EXAMINING THE STRANAHAN'S CARGO

Report that Some Dynamite Was Aboard—F. G. Pierra Confident the Government Has No Case.

The legal aspect of the seizure by United States officials of the steamship Bermuda and the Cuban filibustering party of Gen. Calixto Garcia remained unchanged yesterday, save that one additional arrest was made, and it was understood that warrants were out for three or four other Cuban leaders for complicity in the Bermuda and certain of the preceding expeditions, including that of the ill-fated Hawkins and that of the Laurada.

The arrest yesterday was the result of a cleverly laid trap of United States Marshal John H. McCarty. The prisoner is Bernardo J. Bueno, a wealthy Cuban banker and plantation owner.

A letter had been addressed to Mr. Bueno, signed in the name of a compatriot, who asked him to call at Room 127 Post Office Building. Without suspicion he called as requested at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. In Room 127 he was told that he would find his friend in Room 56, on the third floor. Room 56 is the office of the United States Marshal. On stating his business he was told that he was under arrest. The nature of the charge against him was not revealed.

Commissioner Shields, before whom he was taken, delayed the hearing till late in the afternoon, to enable the prisoner to secure counsel. He subsequently was placed under $1,500 bail for examination on March 3. Antonio C. Gonzalez of the firm of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, counsel for the Cuban Junta, appeared for Mr. Bueno, and the Commissioner agreed to accept cash bail, which the lawyer said would be forthcoming. Commissioner Shields waited some time after the usual hour of closing, and, as the bail had not then been furnished, the prisoner was sent to Ludlow Street Jail for the night. Mr. Bueno is said to have assisted in fitting out the Bermuda expedition.

The Bermuda lay at her anchorage off Liberty Island all day yesterday, in charge of three Deputy Marshals. They were relieved at 6 o'clock in the evening by two others taken out to her by the revenue cutter Chandler, which brought back with her the connecting rod of the ship's machinery, to prevent the contingency of her stealing away.

The steam lighter J. S. T. Stranahan, with her cargo of arms and ammunition, tied up at the Barge Office here, is the principal source of concern to Government officials, who for the time being are on the defensive and awaiting such action as the owners may take, and their position is the same in the case of the Bermuda. Ostensibly, the detention of both vessels awaits the action of the Commissioner in the cases of Garcia and the others under arrest. Both the District Attorney and the lawyers representing the defense observe a discreet silence. McCaldin Brothers, owners of the Stranahan, are represented by James J. Macklin, who is seeking to secure the release of the lighter with her cargo.

It was said and admitted by them that they would hold the cargo as security for their claims for services and the loss of the use of their boat. No one else has come forward to claim the war supplies, but rumor had it that after the arrest cases were disposed of the consignees, alleged to be persons in Florida, would make a demand for them.

The report that dynamite was among the stores led Capt. Goodwin of the Hudson, who is also in command of the anchorage boat Manhattan, to notify the United States Marshal's office that the vessel must be taken to the powder anchorage in Gravesend Bay. This was followed by a similar demand from Inspector of Combustibles George E. Murray of the City Fire Department. The first notice was received over the telephone. Mr. Murray called in person at the Marshal's office. In each instance the Marshal asked that the requests be made formally in writing. No action was taken in the matter yesterday.

A force of Custom Inspectors was set to work, however, to examine the contents of the cases. So far as the examination progressed the Inspectors found principally cartridges. They were in hermetically sealed tin cases, inclosed in pine boxes. A few guns were also opened, but the work was slow, owing to the great care observed.

The work was not finished at nightfall and no report was made to Major Houghton, Chief of the Inspectors at the Barge Office, under whose direction it was done. It was learned, however, that no dynamite was found.

The headquarters of the Cuban junta, at 66 Broadway, was visited by an unusually large number of dark-visaged individuals during the day. Neither Gen. Garcia, nor his son, Dr. Carlos Garcia, put in an apperance, but many of those who called were said to be members of this luckless expedition. The entrance of strangers led to an immediate cessation of conversation. Mr. Olcott, counsel for the arrested Cubans, was in Albany.

Fidel G. Pierra was on duty at the Cuban News Bureau, 81 New Street. He was confident that the Government had no case against the Cubans, despite an assertion by Marshal McCarty that he was in possession of conclusive evidence.

"Have they succeeded in a single case yet?" he asked. "The results were the same at Cedar Keys, Wilmington, Del., at Nassau, where the English law is more stringent than yours; the Laurada case, and that of the Commodore, in Wilmington, N. C., where the vessel was found full of arms. They had to release her. The jury found a favorable verdict without leaving their seats. Secrecy is not observed to conceal the expeditions from the Government. There is no intention to break any laws. No laws are broken. The purpose of secrecy is to keep the Spanish in ignorance of what is being done.

"The Government is doing us unnecessary harm. By its attitude it is holding back the recognition of our belligerency and material aid from the South American Governments. We might force the Government's hand by having a small sloop enter this port flying the flag of the Cuban Republic. Would the United States Government treat her as a pirate? If it did, it would be contrary to all precedent, for the United States has always held that an insurgent vessel is not a pirate."

To show the attitude of the United States in the past, Mr. Pierra took up the fourth volume of McMaster's History of the People of the United States. On pages 372 and 373 occurs this passage:

> It will be remembered that the invasion of Spain by Napoleon and the accession of his brother to the throne was the nominal cause of a general revolt of the Spanish viceroyalties and the establishment of juntas to rule in the name of Ferdinand VII. in America. But the fall of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbons in the person of Ferdinand had not been followed by a return of the provinces to their ancient allegiance. A taste of even such liberty as they enjoyed was enough, and one of the first acts of the King after regaining his throne was to attempt to reduce Buenos Ayres, Cartagena, and Mexico by force. In the struggle which ensued, not a little help in men, money, and supplies was drawn by the rebels from the United States. Ship after ship, armed and equipped for fighting, cleared from the Custom House at Baltimore and New-Orleans as merchantmen, and, after touching at some port specified in the papers, would hoist the flag of New-Granada, or the United Provinces of Mexico, and begin to rob, plunder, and destroy the commerce of Spain. Some, without going through the form of entering the port for which they had cleared, would throw off their merchant character the moment they were on the high seas, would mount their guns, raise their flags, and prey on the commerce of a nation at amity with the United States. In other instances ships from the revolted provinces, with the flags of their Governments at their mastheads, would enter our ports and buy guns, powder, and food, enlist men for the armies, and even take on board as passengers citizens of the United States who were to serve in the army of the insurgents.

"Now," said Mr. Pierra, "we do not carry out this idea because it would be of doubtful expediency. The universal sympathy of the American people with our cause promises a satisfactory outcome without such resort. But I have heard the Cuban army ridiculed. Don't you know that when the United States of Colombia was recognized in 1822 its army consisted of only 6,000 men?"

Regarding the talked-of issue of Cuban bonds, Mr. Pierra said it was not decided yet, but would be soon.

"All we want," he said, "is $1,000,000. With a couple of gunboats the issue would soon be decided, and if we had 100,000 guns there would be hands to carry every one of them."

Following the Hawkins disaster within forty-eight hours, he said, a sum $10,600 in excess of the cost of that expedition had been raised.

"This latest misfortune," he continued, "will not be without its benefits to us. It will stir up the people of the United States to do something. I have been working ten years spreading a propaganda appealing to American commercial interests. Now I am going to appeal to American sentiment."

Mr. Pierra will shortly ask for subscriptions from Americans to aid the Cubans in their fight for freedom. He said he had received from Cuba confirmation of the report that fifteen Cubans had been shot in Morro Castle under the orders of Gen. Weyler.

TRIAL OF THE HORSA'S OFFICERS.

Capt. Wiborg Supposed His Passengers Were Insurgent Allies.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The trial of the late officers of the steamer Horsa—Capt. J. H. Wiborg, First Mate Jans P. Petersen, and Second Mate H. Johansen—on the charge of engaging in a Cuban filibustering expedition, which is said to have started from Brooklyn, N. Y., last November, was resumed in the United States District Court to-day.

Oscar Swensen, a fireman on the Horsa, who was on the stand yesterday when the court adjourned, continued his testimony. On cross-examination by Capt. Ker of counsel for the defendants, the witness admitted that he was being paid $2 a day and board by the Spanish Consul for remaining in Philadelphia to testify in the case.

Ludwig Jansen, also a fireman on the Horsa, declared that when he and others of the crew said they did not want to make the trip, Capt. Wiborg exclaimed that the crew were not in danger, and that he, the Captain, was the one whom the Spaniards would hang should the vessel be captured.

A. C. P. Murray, the Assistant Collector at Port Antonio, Jamaica, testified that when the Horsa reached there, Nov. 16, he noticed that the port hole was open, and the name had been painted over. He regarded this as suspicious, and, upon searching the vessel, found sixty cartridges. The witness further said that Capt. Wiborg declared he had lost three boats during heavy weather. On cross-examination the witness stated that he was aided in finding the cartridges by information furnished him by Emil Fredericksen, the fireman, after he had made one fruitless search of the steamer. Murray explained that he was requested to testify by the English Government; that he had been in Philadelphia since Dec. 1, and that his expenses were being paid by the Spanish Consul.

On redirect examination, District Attorney Ingham asked the witness if he knew anything regarding an insurrection in Cuba. To this question Capt. Ker at first objected, but he shortly afterward stated to the Court that he would admit there is an insurrection in Cuba. Then, with dramatic effect, Capt. Ker declared to Judge Butler: "And the insurrectionists control two-thirds of the island." This relieved the witness from answering the question.

James F. Bowen, colored, who stated that he was the "water police at Port Antonio," was the last witness for the Government. He corroborated the evidence of Mr. Murray. The Government then rested and the defense was begun.

Charles Vitholm, the third engineer of the Horsa, was the first witness for the defendants. He did not know where the alleged filibusters boarded the vessel, and did not hear a cannon fired, (as witnesses for the Government had testified,) although he saw a cannon on deck. He did not regard the passengers as soldiers.

Dorthis Neilson, the wife of the chief engineer of the Horsa, testified through an interpreter that she was aboard the steamer on the trip in question, and saw persons on board other than the crew, who carried guns. She did not see the men drill. She saw a cannon on deck, but did not hear it fired. The witness stated that the passengers were in citizen's dress.

Edward W. Taxis, who has visited in Cuba, identified weapons which witnesses for the Government testified were similar to "swords" carried by the alleged filibusters, as machetes, such implements being commonly used in Cuba to cut bananas, &c.

Capt. Wiborg was put on the stand in the afternoon. He testified that before the steamer left Philadelphia, Nov. 9, the name on the side of the boat was repainted. He was instructed by the charterers of the vessel to proceed to Barnegat after leaving here. When this place had been reached, he anchored about four miles off shore. A steam lighter came alongside, and a message was handed to him from the lighter, and signed by John D. Hart & Co., the charterers of the Horsa, instructing him to take aboard the men who were on the lighter, together with their luggage. He was further instructed to lower small boats and allow the passengers to disembark whenever they should ask him. The passengers made this request when the Horsa was six miles off the coast of Cuba, and were lowered aft. They were towed for about twenty minutes. Capt. Wiborg declared that his pasengers did not have the appearance of soldiers, and that when he left Philadelphia he did not know he was to take anybody aboard.

The witness further stated that there were thirty-nine men in the party, and the fact that the passengers had guns did not attract his attention particularly. He also saw that the party had a cannon, but this weapon being about the size of the two cannon belonging to the steamer, he did not regard it with suspicion. The witness saw no ammunition; he did not know what was in the boxes belonging to the passengers.

The witness admitted that he supposed his passengers were going to Cuba in aid of the insurgents. The witness also admitted that the lights of the steamer were extinguished when a strange light was seen off the coast of Cuba, and that subsequently the small boats were cut adrift. The Captain said he did not pay any member of his crew any extra compensation for making the trip, nor did he receive anything extra himself.

This closed the testimony on both sides. Counsel Ker presented thirteen points which he desired the Court to rule upon in the charge to the jury, and this led Judge Butler to express himself regarding the construction of the statute under which the accused were indicted. The Judge declared that he would not rule upon aspects of the statute that were unnecessary in the trial of the case. The only points at issue, he declared, are: Was this a military expedition; and if so, did the defendants aid it? The Judge firmly expressed his conviction that the combining of any body of men for the purpose of engaging in war, constitutes a "military expedition" within the meaning of the law, no matter what name they may assume. In making this ruling, Judge Butler admitted that it disagreed with the charge of the Judge in a recent similar trial at Charleston, S. C., when Capt. Hughes of the steamer Laurada was acquitted.

Judge Butler asked Counsellor Ker to state his views regarding the statute, and what constitutes a military expedition, and Mr. Ker will do so to-morrow. As Mr. Ker is a well-known authority on law, his construction of the statute will be of interest.

Assistant District Attorney Ralston began the opening address to the jury, and at 3:45 o'clock, before he had concluded, the court adjourned until to-morrow.

WANTS PROOF OF TUPPER CHARGES.

An Ottawa Editor Calls on Men Alleged to Have Made Them.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 26.—The Halifax Chronicle and The Montreal Herald publish an open letter from Robert McConnell, editor of the former paper, addressed to Dr. Weldon, a member of Parliament for Albert, New-Brunswick, and C. H. Cahan, an ex-member of Parliament, calling on them to substantiate the charges which he alleged they recently made against Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., late Canadian High Commissioner to England, and now Secretary of State in the Dominion Cabinet.

The charges in question are, in effect, that Sir Charles Tupper, when a member of a former Cabinet, dishonestly obtained $40,000 from the public purse, and as a consequence of such conduct he has not since been intrusted by the Ottawa Government with any important financial transaction during his occupancy of the position of High Commissioner.

Sir Charles Tupper denounces the charges as false and malicious libels, and has directed that criminal proceedings be entered against the publishers of The Halifax Chronicle and The Montreal Herald. Dr. Weldon and Mr. Cahan both deny that they ever made such charges against Sir Charles Tupper.

Bequests by Margaret Troy.

The will of Margaret Troy, who died on Jan. 30 at 585 Fifth Avenue, was filed with the Surrogate yesterday.

In her will she leaves "to her dearly beloved mistress," Mrs. Julia Beach, $2,000, and to the latter's husband, Warren C. Beach, $1,000. To the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and the Roman Catholic School Fund she gives $100 each.

None of many grandnieces and nephews of the testatrix is provided for in the will except one, Annie E. Gayner of Holyoke, Mass., who gets $500. To the Holy Roman Apostolic Church $100 is left for masses for the repose of the testatrix's soul.

The estate of the testatrix is valued at $9,286.83, and all the residue is left to Mrs. Beach. Warren C. Beach is named as executor.

NOT AT SCHOOL THAT DAY

All Mr. Greene Will Say About Cava's Statement.

THE EGLAU MYSTERY STILL BAFFLES

Detectives Have No More Information to Give Out and Have Apparently Made Little Progress.

"All I can now say is that the boy Francisco Cava was not in his class at this institution on the day that Mr. Eglau was killed."

This statement was hurriedly made last night by David Greene, Principal of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes. A plea for immunity from further questioning was made by Mr. Greene. He said that he had an important engagement with two persons.

"Are you willing, Mr. Greene," he was asked before he made the statement, "to reconsider your determination last night not to say anything about the boy Cava?"

Mr. Greene could have asserted Tuesday evening that Cava's statement was all the more untrustworthy because he did not attend school on Feb. 10. His declaration yesterday, while unchallenged, is strange, as in the afternoon he had refused to establish by reference to the class books that Francisco was present or absent on the day of the murder.

Besides, Mr. Greene does not deny that he saw Cava Feb. 17 and heard a statement from him, and that the police were put in possession of the information last Thursday.

Mr. Greene was asked Thursday if he heard Cava's story on Feb. 17. This conversation took place:

"Don't," he said, "regard it as an impoliteness, but I can say nothing about that."

"Will you," asked the reporter, "admit that you heard such a statement?"

"I can say nothing about it."

"Will you deny it?"

"I will neither admit nor deny. I simply say that I cannot talk of it."

"Because of instructions from the police?"

"I cannot answer any question except to say that we have a pupil named Cava."

Francisco's father appeared very dull of comprehension last night when asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, if his son went to school on the day that the old artist was killed. Those who have dealings with him say he is bright and keen in transacting business in his banking office and grocery and liquor store. He did not know anything about it, he said at first, and then, through an interpreter, he said he could not remember if his boy was at school or in the country Feb. 10. He added that the lad was still with friends on Staten Island, and refused to answer any more questions.

That Cava made a statement is certain. This gave new energy and confidence to the detectives, and they took a photograph of the annex of the Institution from the northeast corner of Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, and experimented with the pedestal and moving to the window of the clay-modeling room, with a view of determining if doings in the room could be seen from the corner when the photograph was taken.

On Tuesday the detectives complained that THE TIMES had given away their clue, and tried to discover who furnished the information that a boy had told something of importance, while they boasted that the most important part of the new discoveries remained a secret.

The informants of THE TIMES yesterday adhered to their original statement that the boy Cava told of the apparition at the clay modeling window, adding that later news was that another Italian boy living on the upper west side of the city had corroborated Francisco's story, and that the detectives were zealously endeavoring to prepare a new set of evidence for the Coroner's jury.

The detectives, however, appeared to shun the neighborhood of the institution, at least during the day and evening, and Acting Captain Casey said he had seen nothing of his ward men, and that, so far as he knew, the case was at a standstill.

Pupils were instructed in the clay modeling room yesterday by Caspar Buberl, but some of them complained that many traces of the murder remained, and one of them picked up a large lock of Artist Eglau's hair, which was bloody and had fallen near the box where the clay eggs are kept.

It was learned yesterday that within an hour after Principal Greene found Mr. Eglau dead, and while the body as it lay untouched was being photographed, a suggestion was made that the murdered man's eye be photographed. The person who made the suggestion believed the old story that a murdered man's eye retains the image of his assassin.

The suggestion was adopted, and a very successful, but very horrible, photograph was taken of part of Eglau's face. It shows the right eye fully, and the nose and forehead, and the obliteration of the left eye by a cut which involved the upper part of the nose. Nothing could be more deplorably realistic, but the eye failed to reveal the slayer.

POTENT RABBIT'S FOOT FOR MR. TOWNS.

With Its Aid He Recovered a $5,000 Verdict for His Negro Client.

"Tak dat, Mars' Towns. Sh—! Hole it clos'! Sh—! Dat gwine to bring yo' luck fo' sho'. Hugh! Dat am de right fo' fut ob a swamp rabbit f'm ole Virginny. Sh—! It gwine to bring yo' luck, dead sho'!"

The above was whispered in the ear of Mirameau L. Towns, the poet-lawyer, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, by Angelina Stokes, the mother of Alpheus Augustus Stokes, a little black boy, who, in August, 1894, lost a foot by being run over by a trolley car of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

Mr. Towns was a little nervous and somewhat afraid that he would lose the case. His nervousness was contagious, for Mrs. Stokes asked the cause. Mr. Towns said there was a man in the courtroom looking at him who was cross-eyed and who had red hair.

It was then that Mrs. Stokes whispered the words in Mr. Towns's ear, at the same time placing in his hand the rabbit's foot.

All the time he was summing up the case, Mr. Towns kept his hand in his pocket, and in his hand was the rabbit foot from "old Virginny."

The jury returned a verdict of $5,000 for boy.

Mr. Towns is now a firm believer in the charm that a rabbit's foot is said to possess.

A SHIPWRECKED CREW SAVED.

After Being Passed by a British Steamer Which Gave No Assistance.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The steam collier Santuit, which arrived to-day, brought Capt. Taylor and crew of the two-masted schooner H. L. Stacht from Newport News last Thursday for Philadelphia with cordwood. Heavy weather and ice rendered the schooner unmanageable. She sprank a leak, became waterlogged, and the crew was forced to abandon her forty miles east of Hog Island.

They took to the yawl Friday with some provisions, and on Saturday hailed a steamer which Capt. Taylor says was the British boat Parnassus, and which passed close by them, but the steamer's people offered no assistance. At 4:30 P. M. on the 23d they were picked up by the Santuit, suffering severely from exposure.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—A Board of Survey, to consist of Major Lewis C. Forsyth, Quartermaster; Major Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary of Subsistence, and Second Lieut. Kirby Walker, Third Cavalry, has been appointed at the recruiting station, St. Louis, Mo.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. William N. Blow, Jr., Fifteenth Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut. Edmund M. Leary, Second Cavalry, four months'; Lieut. Charles D. Palmer, Third Artillery, to April 1.

—Major William H. Corbusier, Surgeon, has been detailed a member of the Board of Officers appointed at Fort Monroe, Va., vice Major Richard S. Vickery, Surgeon, retired from active service.

—Capt. James R. Richards, Jr., Fourth Cavalry, has been retired.

Navy.

—Ensign G. W. Williams has been detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to Indian Head Proving Ground, March 4.

—Chaplain D. McLaren will be placed on the retired list March 7.

DR. ALBANESIUS ADMITTED TO BAIL.

He Pleaded Not Guilty Yesterday of Having Set Fire to His Residence in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 26.—Dr. Otto H. Albanesius, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of arson, was to-day taken before Judge Hudspeth, in the General Sessions Court, to plead. He seemed unconcerned, as did his young wife, who walked by his side, while immediately behind them came the doctor's counsel, Alexander Simpson, and his friend, Christopher Stork.

When called to answer to the indictment Dr. Albanesius entered a plea of not guilty. His counsel at once moved that he be admitted to bail. After consultation with Prosecutor Winfield, Judge Hudspeth fixed bail at $5,000. Mr. Stork was offered as bondsman and accepted. Dr. and Mrs. Albanesius at once went to the house of Mrs. Steck, his sister, and subsequently returned to their home at Rutherford. No time has yet been fixed for the trial.

The Rev. J. C. R. Luehrs, pastor of St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, by whom Dr. Albanesius and Miss Schaub were married, to-day set at rest the statements made by some of Miss Schaub's friends, who thought she had been coerced. He said that the ceremony did not take place at the house of Mrs. Emma Steck, the sister of Dr. Albanesius, as had been stated, but was performed at the parsonage. Pastor Luehrs said that the couple had been engaged for more than a year. They had had a lover's quarrel and the engagement was broken. They met accidentally at the house of Mrs. Steck Wednesday afternoon, and a reconciliation was effected.

Mrs. Steck advised them to get married at once, before they had a chance to quarrel again. They agreed to this, and Dr. Albanesius at once sent for his brother Paul and Miss Schaub for her mother and sister. The party went at once to the parsonage, and the ceremony was performed.

CUT A PAINTING FROM ITS FRAME.

Theft from Bloomingdale Brothers' Store—Thief Believed to be a Woman.

An oil painting valued at $275 was cut from its frame in the Art Department of Bloomingdale Brothers' store at Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday, and carried away. The thief is believed to be a woman.

The theft was committed between 11:30 o'clock A. M., and 1:30 o'clock P. M., while the Art Department was in temporary charge of a saleswoman who has been with the firm several years. There are three art rooms, and they are on the sixth floor of the building. An elderly woman carrying an umbrella and a package entered the room in which the paintings are displayed, and inspected them very carefully and leisurely. She seemed to be a connoisseur, and appeared to be in good circumstances. When she had examined all the paintings, she went into the photograph room adjoining, and left her umbrella and package. She then returned to inspect the paintings again. The woman in charge of the department did not watch the stranger very closely, and in a few moments the visitor got her umbrella and package and departed.

She had been gone half an hour when the saleswoman discovered that a canvas 17x19 inches had been neatly cut from its frame. She notified Simon Schwab, the Superintendent, and they concluded that the elderly woman was the thief.

The stolen painting was one of two companion pictures. It was a fishing scene in Spain, and was the work of a celebrated Spanish artist.

The police of the Sixty-seventh Street Station were notified, but no arrest had been made up to a late hour last night.

Committed Suicide at Sea.

Capt. Stevens of the Ward Line steamship Seneca, which yesterday arrived from Mexican ports, reports the death of Andrew Anderson, ship's carpenter, who committed suicide on Feb. 17 by hanging himself in the storeroom. The vessel was then anchored off Tampico. The suicide was a Norwegian. The body was buried at sea. It was not known to the officers of the Seneca what reason Anderson had for committing the deed.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and to assist with laundry work or sewing; can be cheerfully recommended by last employer. Crowley, 231 East 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to wait on a lady or assist in other work; first-class city reference. S. G., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; best city references. 236 West 16th St., Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl for chamberwork; or would do chamberwork and washing; three years' reference. L. M., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a place for her chambermaid and waitress; American Protestant; capable and faithful; seventeen months' references. 349 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady, in private family; good city reference. A. C. H., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young Englishwoman as chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference. R. F., 160 West 17th St., Ryan's hall.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; best of references. 208 East 57th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; assist with laundry work, or waiting. 230 East 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid, with best city reference. Call, two days, present employer's, 15 North Washington Square.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in small family; best city reference. 66 West 100th St., fourth bell, east side.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—City references. 246 East 75th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Protestant; good family cook and baker; good soups and desserts; assist washing; city or country; good reference. 263 West 30th St., second floor.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to the country; best reference. M., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in small family, with invalid lady; can give thorough massage treatment. Magnatizor, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Will go out by day to serve a lunch party or dinner party; good city references from society ladies. L. C. H., 114 East 53d St., care of Snook.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two English girls as cook and laundress, chambermaid, or waitress; no objections to country; private, or public. 436 East 59th St., Room 8.

COOK.—By a girl to cook, wash, and iron; private family; best city reference. 306 East 66th St., second bell.

COOK.—By a girl as cook; willing, capable; will also do washing and ironing; best personal reference. K. C., 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By a German Protestant; neat housework; cook, wash, iron; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By competent cook in a private family; no objection to coarse washing; best city reference. 200 West 31st St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook; good city reference; wages, $25 to $30. A. B., 114 East 53d St., care of Snook.

COOK.—By respectable woman; good cook and laundress; city or country; good city reference. Cook, 482 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as a good family cook; city or country; good references. 169 East 102d St. M. G.

COOK.—By first-class cook, in private family; good baker; day or month; good references. 241 East 42d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant in a private family as cook; good reference; city or country. 239 West 27th St.

COOK.—By Swedish woman; first-class cook; by day or week; understands luncheons and dinners thoroughly. Mrs. S. Glaue, 584 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly competent young woman; good cook and laundress; small family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK.—By girl as excellent cook and baker; personal reference; American family. 100 West 50th St., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook and to do coarse washing; very best personal reference. Hand's bell, 334 West 17th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a Swede; respectable; excellent cook and baker; no washing; the finest reference; wages, $25. Miss Pearson, 241 East 38th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Willing to go to the country; city reference. 643 Union St., near 4th Av., Brooklyn; second bell.

COOK.—By young girl as cook and laundress in a small private family; good personal city reference. 362 West 53d St.; Donuhue.

COOK.—By neat German cook; wash, iron; general housework; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; by day or extra. A. Hauser, 288 7th Av.

COOK.—By a German-American; in private family; references; wages, $25. 86 East 3d St.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; thoroughly understands baking; care of all dinner parties and luncheons; where kitchenmaid is kept; personal references can be given. H. R., care of Mrs. Cross, 81 West 50th St.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; first-class in all branches, with or without kitchenmaid; can take entire charge and get up company dinner and luncheon; has first-class personal references. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls, together; one as cook and laundress; other chambermaid and waitress; small private family; references. 456 West 20th St.

COOK.—Lady breaking up highly recommends her cook; takes full charge of marketing and kitchen; kitchenmaid required; luncheons and dinners. McCann, 206 East 45th St.

COOK.—By competent woman; excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; private family. C., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; Protestant; competent in all its branches; take entire charge; in a private American family; best city reference; wages, $40. 327 East 41st St.

COOK.—Young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city references; wages, $25 to $30. A. B., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two young women; one as excellent cook; other as first-class waitress and chambermaid; good references; no cards. 426 West 52d St.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, desserts; good baker; first-class city references; no cards. 751 6th Av.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one cook, good baker, understands all kinds of desserts; other waitress and chambermaid; references. Room 8, 436 East 59th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman by day; excellent laundress; cleaning, cooking, any work; reference. Maloney, 402 West 56th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable girl to go out by the day washing, ironing, or housecleaning. 1,613 2d Av., first floor, right.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day cooking or cleaning; best reference. E. W., 435 West 49th St., third floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; by day; private families; cutting, fitting, draping; elegant style; best references; terms moderate. Mme. Mein, 266 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a refined lady; experienced; best references; work for $2 a day; take home dresses for alteration to latest styles. Competent, Box 268 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced on ladies' and children's clothes; by day or week; best references; city or country. Mrs. L., 104 East 70th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By an experienced lady, Parisian Protestant, as governess or companion; willing to go to Europe. 105 West 44th St., care of Mrs. J. Biava.

GOVERNESS.—(Morning occupied) Wishes position for remaining time; resident preferred; or would exchange some time for a good home; best of reference. Europe, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By English Protestant as nursery governess; speaks French, Spanish, and Italian; musical and good at needlework. C., 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced, reliable; French, German; kindergarten, elementary branches; entire charge of growing children; needlework; best city reference; country preferred. D. Rev. Sieker, Elizabeth St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman in widower's small family; is good plain cook and bread baker. Call, or address, all week, Mrs. Charlotte, 112 East 32d St. (No trifers.)

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl as housework; plain cook and laundress; geed references. 226 East 76th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat, strong German; general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—First-class references; $16. A. D., 78 West 48th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; understands her duties; has crossed the ocean many times; like to find a permanent place in the city; wages $25; has best city and Paris references. L. F., French Home, 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Lady wishes to find a situation for an excellent maid (Protestant) who has lived with her for seven years; to travel; good packer, dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser. Call, between 10 and 1, at 340 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced, competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St.; Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., 237 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; willing to travel; best references. L. M., care Mrs. Launier, 250 West 16th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French Parisienne; good dressmaker and traveler; willing; city reference. Maid, care of Mlle. Joséphine, dressmaker, 78 West 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced dressmaker, German, with references, as lady's maid or dresmaker, in private family. Lassio, 822 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French-Swiss girl; thoroughly capable; city references. 380 Amsterdam Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German lady's maid; good seamstress and packer; elderly lady preferred. M. W., 124 6th Av.

MAID.—By a respectable, intelligent Swedish woman as maid or to take care of an invalid lady; trained in massage in Stockholm, Sweden; the finest references. J. E., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By French Swiss Protestant as competent maid to lady or grown children; good needlewoman; trustworthy, obliging; city or country; best city references. 411 4th Av.

MAID.—By a refined North German Protestant as maid to lady or children; speaks several languages; no objection to travel or country; excellent references; no cards. 751 Madison Av.

MAID.—By a French maid and seamstress; excellent hairdresser and packer; would travel. Parisian, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By experienced Protestant woman as maid to lady and to do sewing; references. Merz, 364 Amsterdam Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; competent laundress; will assist at chamberwork; private family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in private family; good city reference. L. R., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; assist in chamberwork; in private family; five years' city references from last place. 910 6th Av., McCoy.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family, or assist in chamberwork; willing and obliging; city reference. 313 West 47th St., Meany's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—A Swedish laundress wishes ladies' gentlemen's, and family washing; nice, sunny; best references. Ericsson, 512 East 148th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress in private family; city reference. 200 East 44th St., care of Hackinson.

WANTED—Laundress, to assist with chamberwork; wages, $18. Apply, Thursday, between 10 and 12 A. M., 60 West 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; excellent laundress; city or country. Experience, Box 278 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; leaving on account of lady going abroad; lady can be seen. 842 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent laundress wishes work by the day; also cleaning. 313 East 24th St., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young girl as laundress. 181 East 73d St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By middle-aged English Protestant woman; thoroughly experienced with bottle feeding; fully competent to take entire charge from birth; many years' reference; can be seen at former employers, 11 East 73d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent, reliable woman as infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge; willing to be otherwise useful; excellent city reference. 822 3d Av., O'Hare's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; brings up on bottle; best city reference. 372 Park Av.

NURSE OR COMPANION.—By experienced American woman as invalid's nurse or companion to lady or gentleman; understands massage. M. Wilson, 57 East 11th St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; takes the entire charge from birth; city or country; city reference. 160 West 17th St.; ring Ryan's bell.

NURSE.—By experienced German for growing children; understands kindergarten; good sewer; excellent city references. C. H., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

NURSE and WAIT ON A LADY.—By a young German woman; prefers to travel; five years' reference; wages, $20 to $25. K. G., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a German girl; speaks French fluently; or wait on lady; willing to travel; wages, $20 to $25; best city reference. H. M., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a young German girl; speaks French; no English; as nurse to children; best reference. E. P.,